The New-York Times.

VOL. X.--NO. 2856. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN EXCITEMENT.

A BETTER FEELING GAINING GROUND.

Refutation of Ridiculous Stories--Letter from Mr. Botts.

A Grand Union Mass-Meeting to be Held in Virginia.

Good Effects of Keitt's Last Speech.

What the President will Do in Case of Secession.

FURTHER NEWSPAPER VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

In the absence of official information, the War Department discredits the report that the Washington Light Infantry are in possession of the Charleston Arsenal. It may have originated in Capt. GARDNER's sending up for some articles for Fort Moultrie, including paint and percussion caps. These were sent to the wharf from the Arsenal, but the owner of the wharf refused to let them be forwarded to the Fort unless directed to do so by the town authorities. The articles were returned to the Arsenal, as there was no immediate necessity for them at the Fort. Had the storekeeper been so disposed, or had the troops been directed to guard the property against mob violence, official information would no doubt have been telegraphed here. Fort Moultrie is not dependent on the Charleston Arsenal for supplies.

The *Intelligencer* this morning contains an "authorized" correction of two supposed errors in my dispatch in Monday's TIMES. It denies that Mr. CORWIN said that fear would ever operate on the South, or that he attributed certain unworthy motives to Mr. LINCOLN. The TIMES dispatch contained no such statements, and the authorized correction was quite superfluous.

There is evidently a better feeling here to-day in reference to the Southern difficulties, and strong hopes are now expressed that a few speeches like Mr. KEITT's will arouse the Southern States to avert, if possible, a "common ruin," by arresting mad fanaticism.

The President, it is said, is possessed fully of all the schemes of the seceders, and will meet the responsibility devolving upon him when the hour for action arrives. As before stated, nothing but interference with the collection of the revenue will precipitate that hour. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Many of the prevalent reports and conjectures concerning the action of the Government are untrue and most of them exaggerated. The course of the Administration will afford no just cause for increasing the present excitement, either at the South or North, as it will endeavor fairly, firmly, and impartially to perform its duty, as cases for its action may arise, always keeping the Constitution and the law in full view.

The remark attributed to Representative KEITT that the President is pledged to secession has been received here with much astonishment, and his friends do not believe that he is correctly reported. It is well known that the President has never made such a pledge in any public paper, and his most intimate friends have never heard anything from his lips which would lead to the belief that he entertains any sentiment which is not warmly in favor of preserving the Constitution in all its integrity.

The Postmaster at Orangeburg, Mr. KEITT's residence, has forwarded his resignation as Postmaster, to take effect on the 1st of January, unless, he says, his much-abused and best-beloved State of South Carolina shall sooner secede. The resignation has been accepted, and he has been requested to designate a suitable person as his successor, who will give the proper bonds for the discharge of all the duties required by the laws and regulations of the Post-office Department. In the event of no such person being found to fill the office it must be discontinued.

Lieut.-Col. GARDNER has, in the ordinary routine of business, been relieved of the command of Fort Moultrie, and will be succeeded by Major ANDERSON, who is next to him in rank in the First Regiment of Artillery.

The newspaper report that Fort Moultrie was occupied by a military company of Charleston is the only information received of it in this city. The War Department has neither given an order nor received any communication on the subject.

The five thousand stand of arms recently mentioned as having gone South, were purchased in Washington by Virginia for the use of that State. They were of inferior quality.

A FEW SEASONABLE WORDS.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes the following letter from a "Southern Cotton Planter," whom it states, is a gentleman of high character, a native of the South, and the owner of three hundred slaves:

"As a cotton planter (and not on a small scale) of a 'Cotton State,' and as owner of some (not a few) Slaves, my opinion, based on my own knowledge, may have a little weight with my brethren of the South.

On the election to the Presidency of Mr. LINCOLN, according to the form, if not the spirit, of the Constitution, I *see no cause for the secession from the Union of any one of the 'Cotton States,' to say nothing of other States.* Neither interest nor honor require that step, so fatal to the State that takes it, and so disastrous to the Union. Far otherwise. Such a step would inflict injury on ourselves, on our friends and on our country, without avenging our wrongs on our enemies. The fanatics and other Abolitionists will triumph at Southern secession and Southern losses.

I will not discuss the right of secession, nor the inevitable horrors of disunion, but shall confine myself to the one point—there is no excuse for Disunion furnished by the election of Mr. LINCOLN. He has been elected according to law. With a majority of both Houses of Congress opposed to him, unsustained by the Supreme Court, President LINCOLN can do no harm to the South, nor to the country, as a mere executive officer of the Government, were he ever so much inclined to do so. He is powerless.

Mr. LINCOLN does not owe his election solely to the negro question. Accident having lately led me to the North, I was amazed to find how many other issues, local and otherwise, were insuring him success; and none of them more potent than the idea of breaking up the present political organization.

Among the friends of the South at the North there is a noble band, by no means small—but unfortunately not now in the majority, as shown by the election returns—of pure conservative men who have stood stoutly by the South, and, if necessary, will fight for it and the Constitution. On one defeat will the South desert such true and tried friends? In the next trial, with their aid, victory will perhaps perch on the Southern banner, if unhappily Southern interests are hereafter to be distinct from those of the North. There seems to be no reason why there should be any difference of interests between the North and the South, or any sectional animosity. Sectionalism is to be frowned down, engendered as it has been by the preference of party to that of country.

We have been beaten at the ballot-box. Now, let the South give Mr. LINCOLN a fair trial. His friends, on whom reliance is to be reposed, assure us that, a President, Mr. LINCOLN will faithfully adhere to the provisions of the Constitution, as construed and understood by sound jurists at the South, and that he will protect the sovereignty and local institutions of the Southern States, Slavery and all, quite as faithfully as he will protect the rights and interests of the North and of the whole country; that he is an able and honest man, "of unimpeached integrity," who will walk in the footsteps of HENRY CLAY and of President FILLMORE. Would not that satisfy every constitutional Union-loving Southern man? *Fiat justitia!*

The Feeling in Maryland—Feverish Condition of Public Sentiment—Inflammatory Dispatch from South Carolina—The Money Market.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Public sentiment here is feverish regarding the [illegible] question. The proposition to call a Union meeting is opposed by many as injurious at present. Maryland's interests, they say, are unavoidably with the South, and if the South secedes unanimously, we must join her. Dispatches of to-day, dated from Charleston, Columbia and elsewhere South, exhibit increasing excitement throughout the Cotton States, favoring secession. It is said that no power can prevent South Carolina from seceding. Every candidate to her coming Convention is required to be pledged to immediate secession.

Intelligent men of all classes solemnly aver that nothing but the Northern States, repealing, on the first opportunity, their acts interfering with the Fugitive Slave law, can save the Union. This is Maryland's universal sentiment, and she will join the South in demanding that.

A dispatch from Charleston says that a large rice mill in the city limits was totally destroyed by fire last night; loss $200,000. The Charleston firemen are in uniform, and under military organization.

The Charleston Light Infantry took possession of the arsenal at the urgent request of the Mayor and citizens who feared that the Federal force would be incapable of protecting the large quantity of arms therein, in case of a popular outbreak.

It is believed that the South Carolina banks will all suspend in a few days, though it is said that the merchants will meet their obligations. A serious financial crisis prevails.

The taunting tone of some of the extreme Republican papers is adding fuel to the Southern flame. The people say that matters now are too serious for such insults.

The monetary crisis continues in Baltimore. All stocks are further depressed. The Banks are greatly exercised to afford even partial accommodation, and a suspension of specie payment is anticipated if the difficulties and excitement continue much longer.

The present Southern view of affairs is that Northerners must advocate compromise and concessions, and encourage forbearance, or the Union will be inevitably dissolved. W.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 14—P. M.

There was a considerable run on the Citizens' Bank here to-day, but it continued paying promptly till closing hours. It is apprehended that the run will be renewed to-morrow.

This has always been considered a strong Bank. It has had the City deposits. W.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The money market is very tight. There is no discounting by the banks.

Two firms on Market-street have suspended payment.

THE PANIC IN VIRGINIA.

Some very Alarming Stories Spoiled—Letter from Hon. John Minor Botts.

The following extract of a private letter from Hon. J. M. BOTTS, shows how much reliance is to be placed on some of the alarming reports that reach us from the South:

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 1860.

MY DEAR ——: The letters published in the *Herald* from this place, in regard to the feeling and condition of things in this State are fabulous and unfounded to the last degree. There is nothing in the world going on here, relative to raising and arming and drilling troops, that would not have occurred if there had been no election at all—even to the encampment and parade of cavalry in this vicinity, which was gotten up last spring for the purpose of getting up an "*esprit de corps*," and which broke up last night, and all have returned to their homes and daily avocations—yet it is announced by the correspondent of the *Herald*, among a thousand-and-one other stories, equally as unfounded, that it was a preparation for war, growing out of the election of LINCOLN. Virginia is sound to the core on the Union question, and has no idea of being hitched to, or dragged into any movement that looks like one of disunion. I am truly, and sincerely yours,

JOHN M. BOTTS.

The Feeling in Virginia—A Grand Union Mass Meeting to be Held—A State Convention Proposed—Condition of the Markets.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

A Grand Union Mass Meeting, irrespective of parties, will be held at Staunton, next Saturday. The call is signed by 48 prominent citizens, among whom are Hon. ALEXANDER H. H. STUART, Judge BALDWIN, Mr. YOST, editor of the *Vindicator*, HUGH SHIFFER, and GEORGE BAYLOR.

Meetings are being called in all the rural Press, to consider the state of affairs.

The *Enquirer* this morning, in a leader under the caption, "What Will Virginia Do?" thinks that the longer the question remains unanswered, the greater will be the danger that besets the Union. Silence misleads both sections, and tends to encourage the North in the belief that Virginia will remain an idle spectator in any conflict which BUCHANAN or LINCOLN may undertake against the seceding States. The *Enquirer* goes for holding a State Convention immediately, as without such Convention Virginia is liable to be involved in a civil war. It desires that the Convention shall decide what course to pursue. That is a question for the people as well as for itself, which speaks for thousands who agree with it. All are for a united South in the Union if possible, which it prefers; but that denied, it is then for a united South as the only means of preserving Southern rights and Southern institutions. It was with a view to concentrating public opinion upon a State Convention, as well as to prepare the people for any unforeseen emergency, that Gov. WISE inaugurated the minute-men organization, which contemplated no private raid upon the Federal Government. Now that the canvas is past, political animosities are subsiding, and calm reason is doing justice to the patriotism of all parties, it throws oil on the troubled waters by hoping to see the late canvas with all its animosities forgotten.

The Virginia Press is very indignant at New-York voting for LINCOLN, and then holding a meeting to console the South. It considers it adding insult to injury. The official reported and estimated vote of the State gives BRECKINRIDGE only 160 majority, with six counties to hear from.

The Money Market is stringent. Stocks are very flat. No sales of any kind are made, and none are offered. Wheat has declined five cents. Tobacco is firm at a small advance; small sales. Flour is dull at $6 75@$7; for superfine extra $7 25@$7 50. Richmond is the largest milling City in the world. S.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 14—P. M.

The Lynchburgh *Virginian* this morning repudiates the course of Senators TOOMBS and CHESNUT severally, and hopes that their example will not be followed by others. It says that if they would let reason and not passion direct their policy, they would see that it is the interest of the South, if she has any interest in the Union, to retain a full representation in Congress, and with the aid of Northern conservatives to control the Executive branch of the Government, should it manifest a disposition to encroach upon our rights.

The *Republican* urges resistance to the Lincoln rule, and says that if the South ever passes under his yoke, she is gone forever. Prompt action, it thinks, is the only *desideratum* for the Cotton States in the present emergency. S.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The Richmond *Enquirer* [illegible] a State Convention at an early day, which might settle peaceably the dangerous question. It says it was with a view of concentrating public opinion upon a Convention, as well as to prepare the people for any unseen emergency, that Gov. WISE inaugurated his Minute-Men, and that he contemplated no raid on the Federal Government.

From Our Richmond Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1860.

I hardly know how to commence this epistle,—whether to discuss first, the "Rights of the States," or the momentous and now the all-absorbing subject, "Union or Disunion." As I am an ardent admirer and supporter of both the individual rights of the States, and of the Union of the States, it makes very little difference which, both subjects being identified with each other.

I agree with that old and respectable conservative journal, the New-Orleans *Picayune*, in many points of its late able article on the subject in a recent issue. The *Picayune* takes no part in partisan contests, and is free to consider this subject from unprejudiced views in regard to facts. In the annals of history, modern or ancient, has a change in any instance ever occurred in the allegiance of any State or people, or any section of a nation, without a resort to arms. Society in all its bearings and phases, under whatever form it be organized, so fears the effect of sudden political change and rulers, no matter whatever are the tenure of power vested in them, so love the possession of authority, that even different races, uncongenial in character, taste, religion, habits of thought and means of happiness, once bound unwillingly, even together in common fealty to each other under one executive head, cannot break the mosaic government thus constituted into original elements, giving them liberty for re-arrangement on the principle of natural and national affinity, except by terrible convulsions that spreads ruin and desolation in their path. Has one man got the right to set his house on fire just because it belongs to him, and burn it down, to the imminent danger of another? Or can he pull it down because he has a right to do so, if by so doing he brings others to destruction?

I think the simile is applicable to South Carolina at present. She has no right under the sun to embroil other States in warfare because of mere imaginary wrongs. It's time enough to secede when the Constitution is violated, and not before. It is her duty, as a State of the Union, to remain in the great Confederacy as long as she can do so under the rights of the Constitution. What applies to her is equally applicable to other States. None can secede till their rights under the Constitution are invaded, without violating the solemn compact entered into when the glorious constellation of the Union was formed. Dissolving this Union, which has been for years the wonder and admiration of the civilized world, would show that a free people were incapable of self-government, and that a Republic was an unstable Government.

I go for every State managing her domestic institutions in her own way; *non-intervention* is the best policy and the only one that will give peace and tranquility to the country at large. Let the North attend to her own business and interests and the South to hers. The one ought not to dictate or impose on the other. We are a nation of a common brotherhood entered into fraternal bonds of union for protection from foreign Powers. Then why fight and quarrel among ourselves? In giving utterance to the above, I believe I speak the mind of every conservative right-thinking Virginian.

A Foolish Report Refuted.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The *Mercury*, in referring to a dispatch in a Philadelphia paper about taking Fort Moultrie says, it is totally unfounded, and unless Northern journals send out more reliable correspondents, they must expect to suffer in their pockets as well as have their fears excited by unjust apprehensions.

Another Foolish Report Silenced.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The steamer *South Carolina* arrived to-day from Charleston. Capt. BAXTER pronounced the report that the cargo was taken from the ship a hoax, and that the business and social experience of his late visit to Charleston was entirely satisfactory.

A Massachusetts Schoolmaster Sent Home.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

WM. C. WOOD, a graduate of Harvard College, has arrived here in the steamer *South Carolina*, from Charleston. He was civilly requested to leave the State and his passage to this port paid. Mr. WOOD was in South Carolina to fulfill an engagement as a school teacher in the Barnwell District.

The Feeling in Georgia—Positions of Prominent Men.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Speeches are nightly made by Senator TOOMBS, Hon. THOS. R. COBB, and others, in favor of secession. Messrs. STEPHENS, JOHNSON and others oppose secession.

A bitter feeling exists in the Georgia Legislature between the friends of Mr. IVERSON and HOWELL COBB, relative to the Senatorship.

Nothing of interest has transpired here to-day.

The Steamer Keystone State.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The reported conduct of the Captain of the steamer *Keystone State*, at Charleston, was much exaggerated. He did not haul down the American and hoist the Palmetto flag, but merely saluted the Carolina flag by dipping his colors.

Providing for Bank Suspensions.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The South Carolina Legislature, previous to its adjournment, passed a bill removing the restrictions against bank suspensions.

THE VOICE OF KENTUCKY.

The Progress and Spread of Unionism in Kentucky—Her Loyal Sons, of all Parties, Coming Forth and Speaking Out for This Union—Union Meetings, and a Mass Union Convention of her Citizens to be Held.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

Though CHAS. O'CONOR, Esq., and other officious New-York friends of the South have been virtually advocating and counseling the secession of one or more Slave States as practicable, easy, "designedly afforded" by "our admirable federative system," and justifiable; and have talked flippantly about the possibility and probability of an "independent Southern Republic," "the United States of Southern America," springing into being "fully armed and equipped, with all the elements of good government in full action," upon the mere election of LINCOLN, or his faithful execution of the laws of the land—we hear nothing of the sort from anybody in the Slave State of Kentucky.

Since Mr. LINCOLN's election, the Secessionists here, if there be any, have kept dark and mum. They now scarcely squint at secession. The only point and stand our Breckites now make is that Kentucky will not let Uncle Sam's troops cross her territory to whip in any of her skittish Southern sisters. They freely admit that Kentucky will not kick up or flash up because Mr. LINCOLN will be President, but will "wait and hope;" and, while not pledged unconditionally to the Union, nor to the surrender of her rights for the sake of peace, still believe there are peaceful remedies within the Union for all impending evils, and will urge upon her sisters moderation and forbearance, and use all her influence to induce them to remain in the Union "until there is no hope."

Doubtless, most if not all Kentuckians who voted even the "Disunion ticket," are or will be outspoken Union men,—for the indefinite postponement of disunion here and everywhere. Many will join with the Bell and Douglas men in the Union demonstrations soon to be made in every County of our State. In my notion, they can't help themselves, if they would. Their numbers and influence are so small that they are bound to go with the Union tide. Hardly one in nine voted for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in this city or county; and the Bell and Douglas Union sentiment has swept the State. If Gov. MAGOFFIN dare resist it, he and his hangers-on will be swept out of sight and hearing in short order.

The voice of Kentucky is already most emphatic for this Union. Yanceyism within her borders is played out. HENRY CLAY still lives; and YANCEY's JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is dead. Let the cockaded fire-eaters, TOOMBS, KEITT & Co., understand her and [illegible] and take heed. On their [illegible] count, and for their sake, she will go further. Her illustrious sons are now speaking out. Tennessee and Missouri will do likewise, for they are yet inspired by Gen. JACKSON and Col. BENTON.

Kentucky's Crittendens, Wickliffes, Nicholases, Robertsons, Davises, Moreheads—her former Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Judges, Legislators, Representatives and Senators in Congress, and members of the Cabinet—all her most influential representative men of to-day—all her most distinguished editors and orators—all her largest farmers and merchants, and her people, irrespective of party, in County meetings and Mass Convention, will proclaim in thunder tones her unshaken devotion to this Union, her unabated dread of disunion, and her utter antagonism to the alleged right, duty, policy, or possibility of secession of any State bordering the Mississippi River, the Gulf of Mexico, or the Atlantic Ocean. PONTIAC.

What Shall be Done with a Seceding State?—Henry Clay's Opinion.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

I remember well how Mr. CLAY used to talk, write and speak on this point. Though when on the brink of the grave, his eye flashed with its old fire, his form rose to its full height, and his voice recovered its commanding tone, whenever secession was even alluded to in his presence. He had no patience with the bare suggestion of the idea. He was for crushing out all agitation of such a topic. Were he living now, he would be for lopping off the hydra head of secession by the strong arm of the offended law. He would be for keeping the Federal machinery at work in every State, and the Federal officers everywhere at their posts to administer justice, transport and distribute the mails, and collect the Federal revenues. He would have no parleying with actual traitors to the general Government. He would be for forthwith putting down or stringing up all nullifiers and seceders. Public enemies who dare attempt "peaceful secession" or "take the chances of revolution," would find no mercy from him. In April, 1851, I heard Mr. CLAY emphatically declare to Mr. PRENTICE and other friends, in the reading-room of the Galt House, that he approved the marching of the United States army into South Carolina, to resist her secession, if she dare attempt it.

HENRY CLAY's general opinion of the way to treat secession and nullification, as I heard him state it publicly and privately, and as he expressed it in his letter of Oct. 3, 1851, to DANIEL ULLMAN and others of your City, was this:

"Suppose the standard should be raised, of open resistance to the Union, the Constitution, and the laws, what is to be done? There can be but one possible answer. The power, the authority, and the dignity of the Government ought to be maintained, and resistance put down at every hazard. The duty of executing the laws and suppressing insurrections is without limitation or qualification; it is coextensive with the jurisdiction of the United States. No human Government can exist without the power of applying force, and the actual application of it in extreme cases. My belief is that if it should be applied to South Carolina, in the event of her secession, she would be speedily reduced to obedience, and that the Union, instead of being weakened, would acquire additional strength."

SENATOR DOUGLAS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Enthusiastic Reception—What He Thinks of the Election—No Cause for Disunion—Lincoln to be Pitied.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived in New-Orleans on Thursday last, from Mobile. He was received at the dépot by a great crowd, and Hon. PIERRE SOULE made an address of welcome, to which Mr. DOUGLAS responded as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Each time I visit New-Orleans, the kindness of my friends and your citizens places me under increased obligations. I appreciate this reception. This vast crowd, in the midst of this pouring and drenching rain, and with a still darker cloud hanging over our country, calculated to depress the heart of the patriot, shows that there is yet hope for our glorious Union

This is no time to despair or despond. The bright sun will soon chase away these clouds, and the patriots of the land, laying aside partisanship, and forgetting former partisan strife, will rally as one man, and throttle the enemies of our country. [Cheers.] Although an Abolitionist may have been elected to the Presidency of the United States, *the gallant fight which the Democracy have made in the Northern States has secured Representatives enough, united with the South, to put Mr. Lincoln and his Administration in a minority in both Houses of Congress.* [Cheers.] *There is no act which he can do which will violate or impair the rights of any citizen of any State of this Union.* [Cheers.] This is no time to indulge in crimination and recrimination. The contest for the Presidency has ended, and with it, allow the asperities which it has engendered to pass away. [Cheers.] But we must never forget the principles on which we stand. [Cheers.] I can make any sacrifice short of principle. Men are of no consequence, principles are everything. [Cheers.] In the contest, then, with the flag of the Union over us, and non-interference by Congress on the subject of Slavery still emblazoned upon our banners, the National Democracy will drive back Abolitionism, put down sectionalism, and restore peace and harmony to this glorious country. [Cheers.] I renew to you, Sir, and to these assembled friends, my grateful acknowledgements for your kindness on this occasion. [Immense applause.]

Judge DOUGLAS was then escorted to the St. Charles Hotel. There was a procession and great enthusiasm. The *True Delta* says:

A rush was made for the St. Charles Hotel, and in a momen the whole street was densely packed, and the adjacent balconies and windows crowded. The great porch of the hotel and every place near was full, and there arose loud, deafening cheers for DOUGLAS, which continued until he went into the hotel. For a few minutes after the band ceased playing the vast crowd, expecting him to make his appearance, were comparatively silent. Then there rose cry after cry for DOUGLAS! DOUGLAS!

The great statesman then came forth. Everybody knew him at the glance. Not a man in all that multitude who was not familiar with that proud, erect and massive form, the "stormy eyes," broad, heavy brow and firm lips of the man before them. There was no such thing as mistaking him for anybody else. Like all men who have made their mark upon the age in which they live, by the mere force of character, service and intellect, DOUGLAS has an unmistakable individuality which separates him from ordinary human beings.

His speech was interrupted by frequent vociferous cheers, and it was strange to see how his words held that great audience. There they stood, some in the most uncomfortable positions, pressed against each other, jostled, jammed, with faces upturned, and rending the air with shouts when an emphatic or particularly felicitous or patriotic sentiment was uttered by the speaker. Now his face glowed with patriotic pride when he talked of the glory of the "model Republic" and its proud future, and now expressed the deepest indignation while speaking of the incendiaries who would pull it to pieces, and who, though they had arrived at power, could yet be driven from the high places which they might profane. His eyes flashed, his brow knit, his lips became compressed, and his singularly clear and emphatic enunciation became clearer and more emphatic when he spoke of LINCOLN as being powerless with both Houses of Congress against him, and holding only the place of President, "would be less an object of contempt than of pity." But here is his speech:

JUDGE DOUGLAS' ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-ORLEANS: Two years ago, when I had just concluded a struggle in defence of the Constitution, the Union, and the equal rights of the States, in my own State, I came here on private business, and you gave me such a reception as had never before been extended to me. [Cheers.] Then I came before you as a victor in a great contest, and you received me like a conqueror. [Cheers.] And now I appear before you, having just gone through another and still greater struggle in defence of the same principles and the same rights, defeated in the contest, and yet you extend to me a welcome which could not been excelled, even if I had come among you as the President elect. [Loud cries of "You will be in 1864." A banner, bearing a fine painting of DOUGLAS, with "1864" inscribed upon it, was here waved aloft amid the wildest cheering and enthusiasm.] These are the right kind of friends. [Cheers.] They adhere to a man in the right, whether defeated or victorious. ["Hurrah for DOUGLAS," and cheers.] I have pleasure in believing that this demonstration is not intended as a mere personal compliment to myself. It is the more gratifying to me, because it is the evidence of your devotion to those great principles of self-government and constitutional liberty to which my life is devoted. ["That's it," and cheers.] I believe that if we are faithful to the Constitution, there is no grievance which cannot be remedied under that instrument and within the Union. [Cheers.] If we are true to ourselves, there is no grievance for which disunion would be a remedy. [Cheers.] All we have to do is to maintain inviolate every provision of the Constitution, perform faithfully every duty it requires, and fulfill every obligation it imposes. [Cheers.] So long as we live under a constitution which is the supreme law of the land, it must be administered so as to secure equal rights, equal justice and equal protection to the people of all the States. [Cheers.] These principles of equality are not confined in their operation to the States alone, but extend to the Territories and wherever else the American flag waves over American soil. [Cheers.] Let us now bury the excitement and angry passions which have manifested themselves during the contest. Let us lay aside all partisan feeling and let us become patriots and lovers of our country. [Cheers.] Let us unite to put down sectionalism and Abolitionism, and every other element of political and national discord. [Cheers.] Let no grievances, no embittered feelings impair the force of our efforts. Let us put ourselves to work to rescue the Government of the country from the hands of those whom we think unworthy to administer it. [Cheers.] If ABRAHAM LINCOLN is President, what harm can he do? ["None."] There is a majority against him in the Senate and a majority in the House of Representatives. He is powerless for mischief—all he can do is to fill the offices, and the majority in the Senate will reject those he nominates if they are not good men. [Cheers.] He will be an object of commisseration and pity rather than of fear. [Cheers.] Then why should we break up the best Government that the sun in its circuit around the earth ever shone upon, merely because we have been defeated in a Presidential election? [Cheers.] Let us rather rally with renewed energy and dauntless courage to the performance of our duties, and rescue the country from those hands in which it should never have been placed.

Reported Illness of Senator Douglas.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 14.

It is reported that a dispatch has been received from Milledgeville, stating that Mr. DOUGLAS is exceedingly ill at some place, probably in Mississippi.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

In reference to the action of the Legislature, in calling a State Convention, the Charleston *Mercury* has the following:

The news of the passage of the Convention resolutions, by an almost unanimous vote, at Columbia, was received in this city on Saturday night with demonstrations which have, perhaps, never been equaled in the political history of the country. Our whole community seemed to breathe freer and deeper, and upon every brow sat confidence and hope. It was as though the glorious sun had suddenly dispersed cloud, and mist and vapor, and sent its illuminating rays to every heart and home. Men looked each other in the face, as men should who feel that, under God, their destinies were at last in their own hands. The doubting demon was exercised. In the spirit and temper of the times, a Convention of the people of South Carolina, to be held within four weeks, to pronounce upon her remedies in the crisis which is at hand, means *disunion: means the separation of South Carolina, whether alone or with others, from the Union, which can only be a badge of infamy to her!* It is so hailed in this community. The decree has gone forth, and must be registered in the tablets of history. Well done to our noble Representatives! The day that brings them back again to the hearths of their constituents, will be prouder than those which witnessed the triumphal processions of Imperial Rome. In the glowing language of CICERO, "The very foundations of the city will move from their places and go forth to meet them."

The *Mercury* also has this paragraph:

"We learn from a gentleman, who arrived last evening from Mississippi, that the opponents of BRECKINRIDGE at Okolona, hung Mr. YANCEY in effigy on the morning of the 6th. The figure to represent him carried a Mobile *Mercury* under one arm and a *Prairie News* under the other. We are obliged to them for our part of the compliment."

THE MINUTE MEN OF CHARLESTON.

The objects of the Minute Men may be gathered from the following preamble to the Constitution:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of South Carolina, cognizant of the grave issues which will be inaugurated by the election of a Black Republican President of these United States, and deeply impressed with the necessity of the formation throughout the South of a political organization, having for its object the preservation of the political integrity and equality of the Slaveholding States, and recognizing, as we do, to the fullest extent, the importance of maintaining the doctrine of States Rights, which justifies the right of secession as a constitutional resort of a people whose rights under the Federal Compact have been violated and trampled on, do hereby form ourselves into an Association, to be known under the name and style of the "Minute Men," for the purpose of sustaining our equality *in* the Union; or, failing in that, to establish the independence of our State *out* of it.

And we do further pledge ourselves, in the event of the election of LINCOLN, and a consequent call for a Convention of the people of the State of South Carolina, to vote for those, and those only, who, as members of such Convention, will, in default of coöperation, advocate separate State action.

THE HARPERS' PERIODICALS PROSCRIBED.

The *Mercury* makes the following announcement:

We learn that on Friday all the book-houses in this city, who have heretofore sold *Harpers' Weekly* and *Monthly* publications, closed their accounts with the publishers, and returned the copies on hand. The last number of the *Weekly* opened with a biographical sketch and full length portrait of ABE LINCOLN, the illustrious rail-splitter.

GEORGIA.

The Milledgeville correspondent of the Augusta *Sentinel* sketches the recent message of Gov. BROWN, which had just been sent to the State Legislature, and says:

"During the reading, the disunion element of the Senate attempted to get up a little excitement or enthusiasm, by occasionally cheering the reader when he recited the most savage passages; but they constituted such a small portion of the crowd that it is hardly worth speaking about. The Governor is regarded here, in disunion circles, as an honest, able, and patriotic fellow. So he is, I suppose; but I think, in fact, I know, that the Senate, by a large majority, does not concur with him in some of the extreme views he takes in his Special Message on our Federal relations.

All seem to be satisfied that LINCOLN is elected President of the United States. I have heard a pretty general expression of opinion as to the best policy to be pursued in this emergency, and it is my opinion that at least *four-fifths of the members of the present Legislature are in favor of waiting until some 'overt act' is committed.* Some think he will make a good President, and are in favor of waiting to see; some give one excuse, and some another. As yet no resolution or motion has been offered in relation to this matter. If it be a fact that the Rail-splitter is elected, it is highly probable some one will want action immediately; but I think any proposition to act, except it be to *keep still, if such a thing could be, will be voted down unanimously.* More on this subject hereafter."

The Special Message was referred to a Joint Committee of fourteen—seven from each House.

The Columbus *Times* says:

"We learn that on the night of the election, some negroes in this city were heard to shout for LINCOLN in the streets. The negroes must be better posted than we imagined. They no doubt hear that LINCOLN is an Abolitionist and in favor of their freedom, and have caught the cue. *No Abolitionist instigated it.*

ALABAMA.

In the course of an article reviewing and condemning the course of the Breckinridge Democrats in the recent contest, the Mobile *Register* says its main purpose is to "warn the people against the effort surely to be made by the leaders of the Yancey school, of using the Breckinridge Party as the instrument for 'precipitating,' without consulting the people of these States into a revolution. Comprising the majority of the professional politicians, this party, of course, has a majority in most of the Legislatures of the Southern States, and it is by acts of the several Legislatures and by individual acts that it is attempted to commit us, whether we will or not, in a manner which will array Southern pride and Southern patriotism against Southern judgment, well knowing that with our people that pride must and will overrule mere interest, just as a man will defend a friend for an act which in itself he disapproves. The slightest spark once thrown into a powder magazine, it is too late to talk of prudence and precautionary measures. *Let, therefore, every true Alabamian insist on the calling of the Convention*, for which the Legislature, in the exercise of its lawful powers, has provided. It is rumored that the Legislature will be convened to absolve the Governor from the necessity of calling that Convention, and will then proceed to take measures to place the State in an attitude of irreconcilable hostility. This timely exposure of the plot may serve to nip it in the bud. Let the Convention be called, *let the questions involved in our future action be thoroughly discussed before the people*, and then let every true man obey the will of the people in this their sovereign capacity, under penalty of being treated as a traitor to the land which gave him birth or shelter. We are not children to be 'precipitated,' but men who can and will resolve on a course in which to persist, come weal, come woe."

The Montgomery *Mail* contains this paragraph:

"We feel at liberty to state now, publicly, a remark made by us on the day of the Lexington speech by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, in reply to our remark that South Carolina would certainly secede on the election of LINCOLN. 'That,' said he, 'or the secession of any other State ends our federative system. All the delegated powers revert. The power to coerce resides nowhere.'"

☞ The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company this day announce a reduction in the price of their Sewing Machines. It will be remembered that this Company recently gained important suits against rival manufacturers, and established their right to a monopoly under their patents; this reduction, in view of all the circumstances, does credit to their sagacity as well as liberality.

—Judge Douglas was in Mobile on Thursday last. The *Advertiser* tells what he thought of the result of the election. It says: "The Judge places little confidence in the reported news from Illinois. He says it will take two or three days to hear from Egypt, where the great Democratic strength lies. *He is quite confident that both Illinois and Indiana have gone for him.* We sincerely hope that he is correct in this. He thinks, moreover, that the conservatives have gained in Congressmen, and that if LINCOLN is elected he will find a strong conservative majority against him in both Houses."

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

LETTERS FROM MR. LINCOLN'S HOME.

What his Neighbors Think of his Election—A Personal Interview—A Characteristic Visitor—Col. Ellsworth in a New Character, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Nov. 9, 1860.

Mr. LINCOLN's firm determination to keep quiet yet remains unshaken. It seems evident that his plan is to act precisely as he would were there no secession threatened in consequence of his election; to rely upon the support of intelligent men of all sections familiar with his oft-repeated declaration of principle, and, firmly adhering to constitutional forms, to await with becoming dignity his inauguration as President of the United States. What has he to do with secession in the South during Mr. BUCHANAN's term? That is Mr. BUCHANAN's business. Of what effect would be an announcement from him that he does not intend to interfere with the constitutional rights of the South? Has he not repeatedly declared his principles from every stump in the State, and have they not been spread by the Press broadcast through the land, so that he who runs may read?

Such are the arguments urged here why Mr. LINCOLN should not take any further means to appease the South. It seems to me that we never had a President elect more circumstantially pledged upon the various public questions of the hour than is Mr. LINCOLN. He takes precisely the same ground on the Dred Scott decision that JACKSON did on the National Bank—he will support the Constitution as he understands it. In his speech at Chicago in July, 1858, he takes this constitutional stand on that subject:

"We let this (slave) property abide by the (Dred Scott) decision, but we will try to reverse the decision. * * * Somebody has to reverse that decision, since it is made, and we mean to reverse it, and we mean to do it *peaceably*."

Again he says:

"I do not understand that the framers of our Constitution left the people of the Free States in the attitude of firing bombs or shells into the Slave States."

What could be more explicit than this:

"I have said a hundred times, and I have now no inclination to take it back, that I believe there is no right, and ought to be no inclination in the people of the Free States, to enter into the Slave States and interfere with the question of Slavery at all."

As to his alleged indorsement of negro equality, what could be more explicit than this:

"I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races. * * * I, as well as Judge DOUGLAS, am in favor of the race to which I belong having the superior position."

It is charged by the extremists that he is an Abolitionist. How clear is his declaration solemnly recorded on the Journal of the Illinois Legislature:

"I believe that the institution of Slavery is founded on both injustice and bad policy, but that the proclamation of *abolition doctrines tends rather to increase than to abate its evils.*"

When, aside from these plain declarations, he stands upon the Chicago Platform, which recognizes the full right of each State, under the Constitution, to control its local affairs, who shall say that Mr. LINCOLN has not *promised* at least to be the President of the people, and not of a section; of the whole country, and not of the North?

Let me recapitulate some of the reasons why public sentiment of the West scouts the cry of disunion as unlikely to result disastrously.

1. Mr. LINCOLN is a Southern man, being of Southern birth, parentage and matrimonial connection.
2. He is unmistakably pledged to conservatism.
3. The majority of the States are already pledged to support him.
4. The South is divided as to the expediency of disunion.
5. The Disunionists themselves are divided as to the exact time and pretext for secession.
6. The Disunion leaders are not likely to risk their necks by the first act of treason.
7. If secession takes place under Mr. BUCHANAN's term, the responsibility of meeting it will rest with the Democracy; if it is postponed until Mr. LINCOLN's inauguration, it will be too late, as the Disunionists will be squelched in their own localities.
8. The probability of the appointment of Southern men in the Cabinet has already disarmed some of the Disunionists.
9. The possibility of Bell Congressmen acting with the Republicans has already nationalized the Republican Party.
10. The absence of the control of Congress by the Republicans; the apparent lodgment of legislative power in the hands of their opponents, and the probable inability of the new Republican President to act without the consent of the Opposition, has given the opponents of Mr. LINCOLN considerable satisfaction.

These last two reasons are probably the most cogent. The greed of office, and our national reverence for the almighty dollar, alike seem to interpose insurmountable barriers to disunion.

Yet, the sentiment here is, that while believing that disunion is not imminent, Mr. LINCOLN is not unprepared to meet it, and is pledged to meet it constitutionally, and to punish the traitors as ARNOLD, BURR, and JOHN BROWN deserved.

The contest in this State has been peculiarly interesting, in view of the United States Senator to be elected, and the coming apportionment of the State. It is a well-known fact that in 1858, although LINCOLN beat DOUGLAS about 5,000 on the popular vote, DOUGLAS carried the Legislature. In this last election also, although the Republicans carried the State by from fifteen to twenty thousand majority, they were long in doubt as to whether they had carried the Legislature. The apportionment under which the Legislature is now elected was made ten years since, when the population of Southern Illinois was far greater than Northern Illinois. Still, the Democracy persistently refused to alter the apportionment, and, under the State census of 1855, even undertook to make the disproportion worse—being prevented only by the vote of Gov. BISSELL. It is alleged that the Democratic apportionment actually proposed to let *two* men in a Democratic region go as far towards making a representative as *three* men in a Republican region. If the Republican Legislature is elected this year, it will rearrange the apportionment, and no doubt secure the perpetuation of Republican rule for years to come. This will reëlect Senator TRUMBULL, and, at the expiration of Mr. DOUGLAS' term send some good Republican to succeed him, thus ingloriously finishing the career of the Little Giant.

Mr. LINCOLN has, it is believed, carried his own, as well as DOUGLAS' ward, city, county, and State. His county in '58 gave about 350 majority for the Democratic State Treasurer. Yet it gives "Honest ABE" a majority this year.

Mr. LINCOLN, since his election, has been quietly receiving such as choose to call upon him at the Executive Chamber in the State Capitol. Crowds of honest and sturdy, though rough-looking farmers, come in too see their old friend, "Honest ABE," and shake him by the hand. They find him the same jovial, pleasant, sociable, affable, story-telling companion, while they cannot but admire the remarkable shrewdness, the keen insight into human nature, and the active intellect which a moment's conversation is sure to develop. He has a pleasant word and smile for all, and his oldest friends say that they do not see that he has given way one particle to the natural self-esteem which most men would develop under such circumstances. His facial contortions and animated gesticulations are the same as ever, and, though some may deem them undignified, all admit that they are expressive. There is no likelihood of his ever being misunderstood, for he says a thing emphatically, and yet urbanely.

Mr. LINCOLN's memory of persons is remarkable, and he seems to know the personal history of nearly all visitors—many of whom have known him in his younger days, before the rail-splitter had become a hair-splitter, and left off mauling rails to drive his wedges of argument into the knotty points of law.

The politicians begin to flock hither rapidly—they could not have the impudence to come until the returns were counted. Yet, I do not think any newly-elected President ever had a more respectable set of visitors than has Mr. LINCOLN. During my frequent visits to his room I have not met a man who looked as

If his personal character would disgrace the friendship of any President. To be sure, there are ,men with rough clothes, who put up their muddy boots on the stove, roll up their pants, wear seedy hats, and are browned with toil in the open air—hard-fisted, sharp-featured, blunt-spoken men, who say "Uncle ABE" before they think of it, and then beg his pardon. They can't help it. They know him as "Honest ABE," or Mr. LINCOLN, and he tells them to call him what they please. The scenes of cordial greeting are really noteworthy. There is little of the obsequious fawning, peurile flattery of the office-seekers—of course there is some, but it is the exception and not the rule. Now and then a blunt old farmer will blurt out something about the Cabinet, and perhaps suggest the difficulty of meeting the Secessionists. But, the truly Republican President passes it off with a smile, and quietly keeps mum. I never knew a public man who knew so well how to hold his tongue, and yet not offend his best friends. And yet Mr. LINCOLN is so honest, that it seems to me a miracle that he does not commit himself in some way by telling too much truth. Perhaps he has taken warning by the Scarlet letter—the Donnelly letter of Gov. WISE, the epistolary misfortunes of Mr. BUCHANAN, or the thousand other instances of confidence betrayed, secresy violated, or development of correspondence not intended for the public eye.

The arrangements for the grand demonstration of this and adjacent cities progress rapidly. The scene will be one of the most animated and enthusiastic ever known in the West. Springfield will be in a blaze of glory. O., JR.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

While *en route* for Springfield, your correspondent could not but conjecture the possible circumstances under which he would meet the newly-elected President of the United States. Imagination pictured Mr. LINCOLN in a crowded room, the centre of a circle of prominent leaders of his party, the subject of a volley of congratulations, the galled and sleepy victim of the over-zealous attentions of enthusiastic friends, vainly endeavoring to obtain a minute's rest, a moment's peace.

But, how strikingly different was the fact!

Learning, with some difficulty, the locality of the office of "ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Lawyer," the place was found to be a meagerly-furnished room on the second floor of a somewhat time-worn building. On the right-hand side of the street door, as you go up stairs, is a modest tin sign, about a foot long, and a few inches wide, tacked awry on the wall, bearing the following record:

LINCOLN & HERNDON.

Climbing the steep staircase, and peering through the darkness of the Egyptian passage-way, another modest sign—economically printed on paper, and a long, lean, lank, skeletonic hand, supposed to be an accurate drawing of "Uncle ABE'S" digits—directs you to the aforesaid rear apartment.

"Is Mr. LINCOLN in?"

"No, Sir."

"Do you know where he may be found?"

"Well, he may be at home, and he may be at the State House."

"How shall I find him in the State House?"

"You go up stairs, and you see a dark passage-way leading to the northeast; at the end of that is the Executive room, and there you will probably find Mr. LINCOLN."

With not the remotest idea of the direction of northeast, but having a firm confidence in the dark passage, together with the perseverance of Japhet in search of a father, we grope our way through the first dark passage, and find somebody at the end thereof in the act of locking the door.

"Is that you, JOHN?" said the voice; and desisting from his occupation the gentleman stood erect.

The voice and the erectness alike revealed the object of our search.

"I was looking for Mr. LINCOLN, Sir, and I believe—"

"You are right, Sir, this is the man."

And, sure enough, it was *the* man. He obligingly unlocked the door, invited us to walk in, and we found ourself alone with him, whom—but twenty-four hours previously—the people had declared to be the Chief Executive of this mighty nation. There was no crowded room, no noisy politicians, no boisterous throng of congratulating friends, no hapless victim of persistent attention—but, a serene, goodnatured, cordial gentlemen, accompanied only by two little boys, just on the point of going home to his tea!

As I have frequently said, the associations that surround Mr. LINCOLN here, seem to give promise of a people's President. Free to converse with all, while discreetly abstaining from anything but general topics; keeping himself to himself; not unconscious of the storm of desperate opposition that his election has occasioned in some quarters, Mr. LINCOLN preserves an equanimity that inspires confidence in his friends. It is not the apathy of the stoic, the inertia of one unconscious of danger, or the phlegmatic silence of a sluggish temperament. No: It is the calm and dignified self-reliance of a man who has marked out his course—of a pilot who knows every rock, and though his ship may have to be slowed, or stopped, or backed, as the intricacies of the channel may require, has yet an undeviating conviction that he will get safely into port.

The comparative quietness with which matters have been conducted in Springfield since Mr. LINCOLN'S election, seems to be a conspiracy against Jenkins, if Gov. WISE would only lead his army out here and storm the wigwam, or if Mr. PRYOR would only come out to carry into execution his alleged intention to act the part of BRUTUS, the ink might flow from the sensation pen. But, serenity prevails, and if we would know anything of the policy of the new Administration, we have only to peruse our well-thumbed tracts of Mr. LINCOLN'S speeches. If we would know the next Cabinet we must draw upon the imagination. If we would know what Mr. LINCOLN thinks of secession—we come back to the speeches, and lo! Jenkins is disconsolate.

I think I said something about ink. That reminds me of a good story illustrating a point of Mr. LINCOLN'S character—a story which I believe has never been published. It runs thus: A few years since a young man had occasion to visit Springfield to collect some bad debts. He had an inkling of the proper legal course to pursue, but, in order to be more certain, sought the opinion of a first-rate lawyer, and was referred to "Honest ABE." The questions were put and answered, and the young man was assured that the course he proposed was the correct one, and was satisfied. But, "what would Mr. LINCOLN charge for his advice?"

"Oh, nothing for so small a matter," was the reply.

"But," insisted the young man, "I do not wish to avail myself of your legal knowledge without paying forit. Here are five dollars."

Uncle ABE still refused, and the young man plead in vain, and at length insisted that he should be allowed tomake some present.

"Well," said the next President, "when you go down stairs just stop at the stationers, and send me up a bottle of ink!"

Not many years after, that young man contributed some more ink; and, although he had dealings with the South, the last ink was spread over a Lincoln and Hamlin electoral ticket.

Speaking of the South, reminds me of politicians, and thinking of politicians, reminds me of an appropriate passage in one of Mr. LINCOLN'S speeches on the subject of the distribution of Federal offices:

In his speech at Springfield, in July, 1858, Mr. LINCOLN says:

"Senator DOUGLAS is of world-wide renown. All the anxious politicians of his party, or who have been of his party for years past, have been looking upon him as certainly, at no distant day, to be President of the United States. They have seen in his round, jolly, *fruitful* face, post-offices, land-offices, marshalships, and Cabinet appointments, chargéships and foreign missions, bursting and sprouting out in wonderful exuberance, ready to be laid hold of by their greedy hands. * * * on the contrary, *nobody has ever expected me to be President.* In my poor, lank, lean face, nobody has ever seen that any *cabbages* were sprouting out."

Isn't that a forewarning of the fate of many a patriotic citizen anxious to "cabbage" a fat salary in the Post-office or Custom-house?

Speaking of custom, reminds me of a curious custom of Mr. LINCOLN while playing chess—for be it known to the disciples of CAISSA, the devotees of MORPHY, PAULSEN, ANDERSSEN, STAUNTON, LICHTENHEIN, and the army of(chess-players, that Mr. LINCOLN takes delight in the movements on the ordinary, as well as of the political chess-board, and plays a very fair game, but not a first-rate one. He has a habit of whistling and singing all the time—his musical ability being confined to one tune, and that tune, I sagely suspect, is "Dixie's Land." While playing chess, Mr. LINCOLN seems to be continually thinking of something else. Those who have played with him say he plays as if it were but a mechanical pastime to occupy his hands while his mind is busy with some other subject, just as one often twirls a cane, or plays with a string, or as a pretty coquette toys with her fan.

The way any man plays, either at a game of skill or of chance, is generally a pretty fair index to his character. Success or defeat—the chances—the variations in the probability of triumph—the turning point in the struggle—the exhibition of temper under all circumstances—the stubborn defence in hopeless resistance—the spirited attack with the weaker force, and all the incidents of mimic warfare contribute to develop the strong points of a man's disposition. Nor does Mr. LINCOLN suffer by judgment under this rule. He plays what chess-players call a "safe game." Rarely attacking, he is content to let his opponent attack while he concentrates all his energies in the defence—awaiting the opportunity of dashing in at a weak point, or the expenditure of his adversary's strength, self-reliant in adversity, magnanimous in success, and undaunted by defeat, he is the model of a chess general. His abstractedness, however, must not be regarded as applicable to ordinary pursuits. He seizes a point in conversation with remarkable quickness—often anticipating the meaning before the sentence is concluded.

As a lawyer, Mr. LINCOLN has been most successful in criminal business. His power with a jury is proverbial, and he has been intrusted with the most important criminal as well as civil business in the State. It is estimated that he resigned no less than $20,000 worth of law business in 1858, to engage in his campaign with Mr. DOUGLAS. He is better as an advocate before the Supreme Court than as a practitioner in the Circuit, and is considered one of the best men at the Bar of the State to arrange and present a case clearly. He conducts a cause with the most extravagant show of honesty. It is often charged that he admits too much; that he almost admits his client's case away. But he is very successful nevertheless—aiming, as he does, to show that on his own premises, his opponent is wrong—exactly as in chess he lets his opponent take the attack, because he thinks he can successfully defend himself.

I must enter my protest against being ranked with the "quidnuncs," who, according to the Chicago *Tribune* of Monday, (published on Saturday,) are represented to be located here at Springfield, marking out the course of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, and framing Cabinets for him. I have taken great pains to avoid making Mr. LINCOLN responsible for any foreshadowing of his administrative policy in which I may have indulged. I have given what opinions I hear among prominent politicians, and directed attention, as Mr. LINCOLN himself has done, to his published speeches as the best indication of his coming policy. If that makes me a "quidnunc," I trust I am not such a terrible fellow after all.

The triumph of the Republicans in this State already suggests the rapidly-approaching termination of Mr. DOUGLAS' senatorial career; Mr. N. B. JUDD, the efficient Chairman of the State Republican Committee for three years, has already been mentioned for the succession. O., JR.

From Another Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Nov. 12, 1860.

As Mr. LINCOLN is a characteristic man himself, he must of course have characteristic visitors. Of this class is honest farmer JOAB WILKINSON, who made a brief speech here on Wednesday night last, and was rewarded with the glory of having his name divided into three by the telegraph. JOAB is a great favorite hereabouts. He is a brother of Senator WILKINSON, from Minnesota, though that does not occasion his popularity. JOAB has individual peculiarities. He is possessed of Benicia-Boyan muscularity, acquired by hard work at the ax and in the fields. The cut of his clothes would agonize a Broadway tailor, and the length of their service would preclude the possibility of his appearing in them at the Prince's ball, even were his boots free from the soil of the prairies. Nevertheless, JOAB is not liked for his clothes, his strength or his boots, but for that which the tailor and the bootmaker do not control—his honest, manly heart and his good nature. If there is a crowd in town, JOAB is sure to be there, and sure to be called upon to make a speech, tell a story, or sing a song—either of which JOAB can do. Of course JOAB came to town to congratulate Mr. LINCOLN on his election, and when the populace had captured the new President and seated him in the Representative Hall, they captured JOAB too, and since they could not make Mr. LINCOLN speak, they made JOAB speak. JOAB acknowledged that he was a little too elevated to speak, but added, apologetically, that they did not have such an election as this every day. He was glad that the people had elected an honest man in the place of a scoundrel. The old fusion hen had cackled and set, and concluded to bring forth a brood of chickens, but the eggs had proved addled. JOAB was particularly severe on the tape-sellers of New-York, and rather rejoiced that the alliance of the merchants, the Five-points, and the Dead Rabbits, had failed to slaughter Honest Old ABE.

JOAB has known Mr. LINCOLN about a quarter of a century or thereabouts, and though his old friend has got to be President, and he still farms it in Macon County, JOAB thinks he has as good a right to be remembered as anybody—and so he is.

Mr. LINCOLN'S faculty of remembering individuals is remarkable. He is continually receiving visits from those whom he has not seen for years, and seems to recall readily the most unimportant details; the boundaries of farms, the peculiarities of maiden aunts, the hobbies of venerable farmers, all seem to have retained a place in his memory without having crowded out more important matters, and he patiently hears the latest news on these subjects, while he tosses about carelessly the huge ax and wedges which are strewn on his table, and which manufacturers have sent him in case he should ever take to rail-splitting again.

The number of letters received by Mr. LINCOLN is, of course, appalling, and utterly beyond his power to read, much less to answer. They form quite a feature in the mails to this place, and though they do not require an extra train, are still numerous enough to keep his private secretary, Mr. NICOLAI, as busy as a bee—doubtless, finding out that nine-tenths are simply impertinent.

Mr. LINCOLN, as I have said, was considerably anxious about the concluding returns from the State, upon which depended the political complexion of the the Legislature. He accounted for the delay on the ground of the curiosity of those having charge of the returns in the out-of-the-way districts, where there were no telegraphs. "Each man," said he, "thinks he will wait with his return, so that when he gets to town all the rest will be in, and he can go home without delay, knowing the result. The consequence is, each is waiting for the other." This was undoubtedly the fact, and was peculiarly vexatious when the last return was to come from a district in which the Republican was elected by a majority of but seven votes. The Republicans seem now to fear only that they may be figured out of the Legislature by sharp County Clerks, or the manœuvres of acute canvassers. The race is a very close one, and was the stake well worthy of the contest.

Among the active speakers for LINCOLN and HAMLIN in this locality was our old friend Col. ELLSWORTH, of the Chicago Zouaves—now studying law in Mr. LINCOLN'S office. He will probably be admitted to the bar next March, and settle down for two or three years into legal practice.

Col. ELLSWORTH, on his return from an electioneering trip a few days since, found no less than three hundred letters, mainly asking information concerning the Zouaves. One inquiry about the uniform has been repeated so many times that he has been obliged to have his answer lithographed. He is now engaged in preparing an elegant diploma for presentation to the various companies that entertained the Zouaves on their recent tour. The diploma will be of large size, suitable for framing, and will have a *fac simile* of the Zouave uniform.

Several novel propositions have been made to Col. ELLSWORTH for a Zouave European tour. One plan is to take four men from each State, (with the necessary time and means,) and drill them to the perfection of the Chicago Zouaves, and then to make the tour of Europe—semi-pedestrian. Another plan is to take one hundred young men from the City of New-York, and pursue the same course. That would give Europeans rather an exalted idea of our militia.

I notice that my mention of the rumor, that Mr. BELL would go into the Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, has excited comment, and in some quarters ridicule. Of course, I am not responsible for the rumor—only for circulating it. At the same time, there are prominent Republicans here who think that Mr. BELL might even go into the Department of the Interior without great violence to Mr. LINCOLN'S Territorial policy. They urge that, though Mr. BELL favored the Missouri Compromise, he sided with the Republicans in opposing its repeal. He voted against the Nebraska bill, seconded the Republican efforts to defeat Lecompton, and voted for the admission of Free Kansas and for the abolishment of the odious Territorial laws against the freedom of speech and of thought on the subject of Slavery. The idea is, that Mr. LINCOLN might strain a point for the purpose of securing the vote of the Bell Congressmen, and it is urged that this would be specially proper should the Bell party prove the bulwark of the Union in the South.

From the anecdotes in circulation here concerning the humorous disposition of Mr. LINCOLN, one would be almost led to suppose that he would absolutely write a funny President's Message. That would certainly create a more general desire to read those usually dry documents. One illustration of his peculiar faculty for enlivening a dull subject is mentioned in his introduction to a lecture on "Discoveries and Inventions." He commenced by saying that: "one of the first discoveries was that of Eve, when she discovered her nakedness; and one of the first inventions that of the fig leaf to hide it."

THE ELECTION IN INDIANA.

Strength of the Republicans—How the Election Cry is Regarded—The Position of Indiana as a Conservative State.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Nov. 12, 1860.

The election is over and we come out of the struggle with drums beating and colors flying. As the smoke of battle drifts from the field we can estimate the value of victory. It is perfectly clear that Indiana is a Republican State, sound to the core, and only to be driven from the ranks of Freedom by folly on the part of our leaders. Indiana—the most doggedly conservative of all the States of the North—the steady, unflinching ally of the South, so long as it was possible to follow the lead of that section, is at last disgusted with the arrogance of Southern demands, and roused into contempt for the empty vaporings of Southern terrorists, and wheels into the Republican line with a promptitude and dash full of significance. The South, upon sober, second thought, may well question the wisdom of a policy which has lost her such a friend.

Indiana was a Southern colony. Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas furnished the great body of her population, until, within a few years past, the Northern part of the State has been occupied by Eastern people. During her territorial existence an effort was made to induce Congress to repeal the restriction of Slavery contained in the Ordinance of '87, so far as Indiana was concerned. JOHN RANDOLPH, and other Southern statesmen, united with Northern Members of Congress to keep Indiana from becoming a Slave State. Some time after her admission, a delegation of Kentucky gentlemen, headed by JAMES GUTHRIE, waited upon our Legislature, and at their instance, as early as January, 1824, a stringent Fugitive Slave law was adopted, giving the master, or his agent, the power to arrest without warrant, and Justices of the Peace jurisdiction to try and determine the claim in a summary manner. But a little while ago our present Minister to Prussia, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, was preparing a block of marble for the Washington Monument, inscribed, "Indiana knows no North, no South"—ambiguous phrase—reflecting on the intelligence of Hosierdom, but which Gov. WRIGHT rejoiced to utter *ore rotundo*, from every stump in the State; and to show how cordially it was adopted, invited JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and the embryo Vice-President, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, to Indianapolis, to shake hands with him over it, and generally to glorify over the value of the Union, and to stump-speak it into security. Our Constitution of 1851 declares that no negro or mulatto shall come into or settle in this State; declares all contracts with such immigrant children of Ham to be void, and imposes on all persons who may employ them, or in any way encourage them to remain in the State, a fine, which may be $500. This provision was submitted to a separate vote of the people, and was ratified by over *eighty thousand majority*. Its application, under certain statutory provisions, by our Supreme Court, has been equally truculent. Some years ago a decent negro barber, practicing the tonsorial art at a town on the Ohio River, married a negress who had come into the State during the Summer of 1854. He was indicted and fined for encouraging this colored woman to remain in the State. As he thought the spirit of the law could hardly be construed into an inhibition of marriage any more than into a denial to negroes of the privilege of being born in Indiana, he appealed to the Supreme Court. That Court held the marriage void, as a contract made with a negro, within the meaning of the Constitution, and declared that the husband could only be regarded as any other person who encouraged the negro woman to remain in the State. Now, any humane person would consider this going quite far enough. Not so the amiable Judge who read the opinion. Setting the example for the future decision of the Dred Scott case, he goes out of the record, to show how an infamous law may be infamously handled, and suggests, "It may not be improper to observe, though not before the Court in this case, that ELIZABETH herself seems to be liable under the 9th section of the act, to the same penalty for coming into the State or settling here." *Barkshire vs. The State*, 7. *Ind.* 389. Fugitives have always been yielded up readily, and, in some instances, acts of barbarity towards negroes and the vilest kidnapping have been tolerated. Such is the temper that has at last grown tired of subserviency, and now recognizes the injuries that

"Call forth
The indignant spirit of the North."

The victory of the 6th is one of principle. Politicians will busy themselves in hunting for specious reasons to account for what to them seems only a capricious change. It is, however, absolutely true that the result marks a grave and permanent change of popular sentiment, gradually forming during many years past, and at length precipitated by the suicide of the Democratic Party. When the decisive hour approached, the ranks of the Republicans were swelled by the accession of thousands from the Douglas wing who were nearest the line that marks the division of opinion betwixt us and them, while of those who did not vote with us, it is safe to affirm, the majority will give their support to conservative. National and State Administrations, and will sincerely rejoice in the display of a firm front against the Disunionists. I repeat it, Indiana is now so firmly fixed in her allegiance to Freedom that nothing but the folly of our leaders can deprive us of her support.

It is at home that we have most to fear. Nearly twenty years ago, under the guidance of JAMES WHITCOMB, altogether the subtlest and most powerful leader the Democracy of this State have ever followed, the Whig Party went under; and, although the opposition has once or twice achieved a partial success, the State has virtually been under the political control of Democrats ever since. A stranger might safely assume, what is perfectly well known here, that matters generally are in an unsavory condition. The greatest abuses exist. These are to be exposed and reformed. This work requires the hand of a master—one who, in addition to pluck and sense, has the confidence of the people. It may turn out that such an anomaly exists as a rogue here and there amongst the Republicans. Such gentry will always be a little forward in concealing or palliating abuses by whose indulgence they may themselves make profit. In short, if we mean to consolidate the somewhat heterogeneous mass of which our party is at present compounded, and to perfect a durable and trustworthy organization of it, we must work honestly and efficiently under some honest and efficient leader. We have talked enough about official insolence and corruptions; the shameless jobs and more shameless extortions; the wanton usurpations of our defeated enemies, to have the eyes of men upon us expecting to see something done towards reform.

It was because HENRY S. LANE was believed to have the qualities of courage and integrity that he was conspicuous amongst those named for Governor. He possessed absolutely the confidence of men. He is, indeed, peculiarly fitted for the office and the occasion. He has sufficient experience of public affairs, and knows an honest man from a knave. Sagacious, prudent, economical, he is prompt to act, and steady of purpose. He is, too, a well-informed person, apt of speech, of courage not to be trifled with, and integrity that no man suspects. When to these traits are added the humane and more generous qualities of our nature, and the manners and habitudes of a gentleman, we have an admirable person for the office of Governor. We shall be sure that old abuses will be corrected, and new ones nipped in the bud. The knaves who may slip into office will be watched. The party will work harmoniously together, and, by its discipline as well as its principles, command successive triumphs.

It is seldom, indeed, that any man is offered so splendid an opportunity of usefulness. But we have reason to fear the appeals made to Col. LANE'S ambition; and that he will consent to forego the prize just awarded him, with all the fruits of honor and substantial reputation to which it is the key, to occupy a seat in the Senate of the United States. WABASH.

Important from Sonora.

The following is a translated extract of a private letter addressed to a distinguished Mexican citizen now in this City:

THERMOSILLO, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1860.

Gov. PESQUEIRA has defeated the Yaguis Indians, who, under GANDARA, had encompassed Thermosillo and Guaymas.

Gen. D. ANGEL TRIAS left the capital of Sonora on the 8th inst. for the United States. He brings with him the grants for his railroad. Gen. TRIAS has had an interview with GANDARA, and has persuaded him not to continue the war against his country just at the moment when the Liberal party is succeeding in all parts of the Republic.

Note from Mr. Anderson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by your paper of this day that my name is mentioned in connection with the office of Street Commissioner. The statements therein contained, as far as I am concerned, are wholly erroneous. I am not an applicant for that or any other office, nor would I accept one if tendered. Yours,

JNO. ANDERSON.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1860.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Incendiarism—Gunnery—Funeral of Gen. Clarke—Senator Baker at Auburn—Town-Local Politics—Reverdy Johnson's Sermon—Trivial Post-Office Reforms—Sale of the Granada's Wreck—The Public Morals, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860.

Thursday was a curious day. From sunrise to sunset half-hour guns were fired from the Fort, Alcatraz Island, and the *Saranac*. From 3 o'clock to 5, minute guns were fired—all in honor of Brig.-Gen. CLARKE, the Commander of the California Division of the United States Army, whose funeral was attended in the afternoon. Meanwhile the *Brother Jonathan* arrived about 10 o'clock from Oregon, with Senator BAKER on board. The most irrepressible of the Republicans, unable to retain their enthusiasm, set guns to blazing away from Rincon Point and Telegraph Hill, so that the echoes from the 200 guns of joy over BAKER got mixed and confused with the minute guns resounding the general grief over the deceased Commander. All this would have been well enough in a City like yours, which can sustain a public funeral and a public wedding at the same hour, and the joy of the wedding guests never reach the ears of the craped mourners; but in a town of our size it was shockingly incongruous. But lest my letter be incongruous too, I will drop one of the topics.

Brig.-Gen. NEWMAN S. CLARKE died suddenly on Wednesday morning, before one in ten of his friends knew that he was sick, of diarrhœa. The General was of Connecticut birth, but entered the army from Vermont, in 1812. His gallantry at the battle of Niagara made him Brevet-Captain. He was in Mexico in 1847, and for his meritorious conduct at the siege of Vera Cruz was made Brevet-Brigadier-General. He has been Commander of the California Division ever since Gen. WOOL went East, in 1857. Gen. CLARKE was eminently modest and unassuming. I had set at the same table with him for weeks, and had learned the name of every inferior officer and hanger-on of the army there before discovering that the bluff, ruddy-faced, short old gentleman was the boss of them all. He was great on attending to his own business; he had no sort of taste for politics, and no ambition to go outside the lines of his clear duty. This trait made him a favorite of the Administration at Washington, who appreciate a man of unquestioned capability and popularity who could refrain from figuring on his own account at such a distance from Head-quarters. He was reputed plucky and quick,—far more so than one would gather from his personal appearance, which was that of a man far past his prime, whom it would be but decent to relieve of his responsibilities and permit to retire to rural shades and the society of his family. He had not completed the 68th year of his age. He was a constant attendant at the Episcopal Church of which Rev. Mr. MCALLISTER is rector. He was watched over with loving care by his aids in his sickness, which, on the evening before his death, he thought was rapidly abating. His remains lay in state at the Tehama House, where he had rooms, (boarding at the Oriental,) until Thursday noon. Then all the volunteer companies in the city, all the United States soldiers that could be spared from the forts and the Presidio, all the officers in town, the Heads of Departments and distinguished citizens in procession, bore his body to Trinity Church, where the Episcopal service was read, after which it was conveyed to Benicia and deposited in the Army vault.

The same day all the firemen were out in uniform to bury the remains of JACOB EZEKIEL, a prominent member of the Fire Department, who died on the preceding day. He was a volunteer in Mexico, and gained laurels there. He leaves a mother and brothers in your City. As is the custom whenever a fireman dies, the flags on all the engine-houses were set at half-mast.

At the same hour, the Catholic church bells were tolling to a funeral service over the dead body of LAWRENCE S. WILLIAMS, formerly one of our State Senators, and not unnoted in the local politics of the past.

But Col. BAKER had come. While the cannons were booming a salute to him, he was captured by the friends who think they will have most need of him, and conveyed to the residence of his son-in-law. One of his friends proposed to the President of the Supervisors (all the Mayor we have) to call a meeting of the Board to pass a flattering resolution which he had kindly drawn up. The call was made, but the President had to go up to Benicia as a pall-bearer with the funeral *cortége* of Gen. CLARKE. The Republicans of the Board could not see any particular reason why they should glorify the Colonel just now, so they preceded the Sergeant-at-Arms, and went early to the bosoms of their families, leaving the Democrats of the Board without a quorum. There is to be a grand demonstration over the Colonel, however, none the less because of this *faux pas*. There are to be torch-lights, exploding fireworks, more gunnery, and a grand speech from the Colonel himself.

Politics, after a week or two of comparative rest, has broke again suddenly like a quarter-horse, and threatens to distance every other consideration. But not national politics. The work of that sort is mostly done. Now all eyes are turned on municipal matters. The People's Committee has nominated a ticket of worthy men, about whom there is no scandal—honest, capable, true men. The Republicans, by their postponement of any action in this direction, have given such clear evidence that they intended to adopt entire the People's Municipal nominations, that sundry bolters, calling themselves "True Republicans," have issued an address—one that was rejected in the County Convention—demanding a stir and a charge for the city spoils. To the intense disgust of the "True Reps," one of the Republican organs pronounces the movement unwise and uncalled-for, and the other passes the subject over without comment. The two factions of the Democracy have been coquetting for a week over a project of fusion on a Municipal ticket, but that has fallen through, and is no longer thought of. Each party has in its Conventions passed resolutions denouncing any bulkhead scheme, and every party has studiously rejected all bulkheaders from all its tickets, the Douglasites alone excepted. This faction, which in the State is eminently respectable, in the City is essentially "REUB. MALONEY'S gang," and a very hard one at that.

Gen. SHIELDS, whom nobody has succeeded in inveigling into a political speech, has at last written a letter to an up-country club, in which he admits that although in this dire emergency he would prefer STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to any other man in the States for President, "yet as he is not the accepted candidate of the united Democracy," he is "forced to range himself on the side of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE." But he admits that he has no feeling on the subject.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON preached a very fair sermon on Thursday evening, on the "Duty and Policy of Church-building. What is known here as "The McAllister crowd," a very worthy crowd, by the way, for the sake of getting funds to raise a new Episcopal church for one of the younger MCALLISTERS, has started a course of lectures. Gen. SHIELD'S delivered the first, Judge MCALLISTER the second, and night before last came the third by REVERDY JOHNSON. The distinguished Marylander did not announce his topic—nobody could guess what it would be. He had once before appeared in public here, but that was at a Fireman's Ball, when no one knew whether he would talk five minutes or fifty, nor at what hour he would begin, so that but a very small circle had heard him. Substantially, then, this was his first appearance, and the newspapers intimated that it would be his last. The house was crowded with beauty, intellect, fashion, and all that. The lecture proved to be a sermon—such an one as we hear very often from quite common-place clergymen, on the benefit to individuals and society of the Christian religion, from which as a corollary grew the obvious duty of building churches. The better part of the audience were pleased, for it was a refreshment to hear a lawyer and a statesman preach, even if he did not preach remarkably well. A great many ladies were delighted. Their lords, who never would go to church, had got a good sound sermon unawares. The only secular things in the discourse were an allusion to GARIBALDI, to the blessed Union, and to the glorious climate of San Francisco. These, of course, were applauded with all vigor.

Speaking of climate, this is the first nasty day of the season. It rained in the morning enough to convert the dust into mud, and of consequence handkerchiefs, which are principally used here to centre perfumes in, are brought to bear once more in a Down East way, and several hundreds are sniveling their first cold. Dr. GIBBONS, of Alameda, who is our sane "E. M.," shows that we are entitled by the meteorological average precedent of the last nine years, to 2½ days of rain in October. About midway of November the same authority shows us that umbrellas should resume respect and esteem.

Our State has been in bad odor at the Post-office Department at Washington—a condition of things which I hardly need add is reciprocal. Our complaint of the Postmaster-General is that all he does for us is bungled, and that he does nothing which by any possibility he could leave undone. His complaint of us is that there are scores of two-penny defalcations occurring here, which, owing to the fact that the San Francisco Postmaster acted as the Government's go-between, both for receipts and expenditures, the head of the Department never could satisfactorily ferret out and punish. But a reform is now inaugurated. Hereafter the Interior Postmasters are to make their quarterly returns to the Assistant-Treasurer at this point, and to forward their duplicate certificates to Washington. If, henceforth, a mountain Postmaster dies too suddenly to square his accounts, the Postmaster-General can administer his thunders at the corpse, and not trust to the bolt's rebounding on the proper object after being aimed at the San Francisco Postmaster. It is no very notable reform, but it will probably help our State's reputation in the bureau of Mr. ZEVELEY.

The wrecked steamer *Granada* still lies imbedded in the sand a few hundred yards away from the southern pillar of the Golden Gate, apparently, when viewed from the beach, as sound and tight as ever. At low water she can be boarded dry-shod. The surf has been rolling quite heavily for some days back, but it is a Pacific surf, and she stands it finely. All hope of getting her off was given up some days ago, and on the recommendation of the Board of Survey all that remained of her was put up at auction. A large crowd attended the place of sale, for it was "funeral day," and business drooped. Hull, engines, boilers, everything that constituted the *Granada* as she lay in the sand, was offered in one lot. The first bid was $1,500, which took the auctioneer's breath away. The second was $2,000, which the knight of the hammer tolerated with a stern, resigned air. FREDERICK BENJAMIN came in soon after with a bid of $4,000, which afterward, being crowded by a rival bidder, he amended to $5,000. Then JAMES SMILEY came in with a bid, as if under protest of his better judgment, and being slowly crowded up the scale, was the last man who made a bid—$9,400. The auctioneer cried long and wearily. The wreck was being sacrificed—indeed, she was hardly to be deemed a wreck—she was a noble vessel, only six years old, unfortunately located. Some parts of her machinery had been jerked out of bearing, that was all—for $1,000 a lighter could come alongside, and take everything out without peril. She was well worth $40,000, but nobody had the money to spare, and she was struck off to SMILEY, who represented the California Steam Navigation Company, for $9,400.

We are patiently awaiting the arrival of the *Washington* with the passengers who left New-York on the 21st of September. They have a tedious time of it. Probably they were compelled to spend a week among the glib-tongued Isthmus Arabs, waiting for the *Washington* to get a crew; they ought to be thankful that the week was not spent on that side of the Continent where the *Vanderbilt* shadow falls. No uneasiness is felt for them here, knowing as we do there were such probable reasons for a detention of a week past their time. But our steamer letters and our New-York files we sadly miss.

The Bay District Agricultural Fair was a profound attraction while it lasted; though, whether it was the financial success, that was rather desired than hoped, we do not learn. The races that the Society provided drew immense crowds from all the region round. It was amusing to see the Mexicans dashing in from all quarters toward the race-course all day long, cantering their horses, that never were guilty of a trot, the broad-flapped saddles profusely decorated with silver plating, the wooden stirrups fronted with great leathern guards, and at each saddle-bow a lasso coiled. A Mexican horseman scarcely leaves his lasso home when he is going to a funeral. On the last day of the races, a native rode a wild horse round the course, unsaddled and unbridled, making marvelous time, and scarcely frightening the crowd of women and children a foot beyond the circle that edged the course. The annual address before the Society was delivered by the Rev. Dr. SCOTT—a spicy, learned and popular essay, of which the last sentence was quite memorable—"They that rock the cradle rule the world." I wonder if it was original.

There was not a roulette-table on the Fair grounds during the week. One fellow rattled his dice-box on the first day, was arrested, gave bonds, forfeited bail, and has not been heard from since.

The clergy note it as a good sign that during the present exciting political campaign, not an appointment has been advertised throughout the State for a political speech on Sunday. The politicians may have talked politics in the mountains on the Sabbath, but if they have, the newspapers have omitted mention of it. This is a new order of things. The Bay District Agricultural Society did permit their stock grounds to be open on Sunday, however, and there was some scrub-racing on the course. They pocketed the profits, though disclaiming the responsibility which the proprietor of the Course assumed. Last Tuesday the jockeys got up four big races, and divided the whole handsome profits of the day between the two orphan asylums. The managers of the asylums were not consulted, and were thankful for the money.

I saw a watermelon the size of a large traveling-trunk the other day—weight 68½ pounds. It was raised at Marysville by Mr. BRIGGS. It was one of ten, all nearly of the same dimensions.

Mr. LAURENZELL, of one of the New-Almaden mines, is having a carriage built after the model of Senator LATHAM'S, with improvements, in which, with his wife and children, he expects to make a leisurely trip across the Plains to the East. It can be construed into a tolerable two-story bedroom by night, or at meal times put on the aspect of a dining hall.

They are having a deal of trouble in the Tuolumne Company about their big ditch. A system of canals and ditches which cost $1,500,000, and which supply 6,000 miners with water nine months of the year, are rendered useless by a pack of hounds who blow up the flumes and make it necessary to stop the flow of water. The villains complain that the company is a monopoly, and that the water rates are extortionate. But the people are stirred up about it and will be likely to stretch some folks' necks pretty soon if the outrages continue. GLAUCUS.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Thursday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Same calendar as on Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 52 to 62, 62½.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 809, 1021, 1511, 1509, 1525, 527, 1531, 1535, 1537, 1541, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1091, 1451, 1453, 1439, 745, 987. *Part II.*—Nos. 1678, 1890, 980, 1828, 1804, 1362, 1426, 986, 1902, 1901, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Same as Tuesday, and Nos. 746 and 1041 added. *Part II.*—Adjourned to next Monday.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 2305, 2306, 2308, 2144, 2203, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2250. *Part II.*—Same as on Wednesday.

THE TICKET-SWINDLING CASES.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

ENRIGHT, THE TICKET-SWINDLER, CONVICTED—BLUNDERS AND DELAYS IN THE TRIAL—COMMODORE VANDERBILT AND HORACE F. CLARK ATTACHED FOR CONTEMPT.

In this Court, before Judge GOULD yesterday, the case of James Enright, indicted for ticket-swindling, was first called. Counsel for defence asked a postponement of the trial, on the ground that "one of the most influential public journals in this City had that morning published, no doubt with the best intentions, an article under the title of "Three Noble Brothers," of such a character as to make it impossible for his client to have a fair trial in the same community in which such an article was published on the morning of trial." The paper in question was proffered to the Judge, who retained it for perusal. He said that the publication of the article would not be a sufficient ground for postponement, but its perusal by a juror might be good ground for a challenge. The case must, therefore, be proceeded with.

A long delay here occurred on account of the absence of witnesses summoned by the prosecution. An officer was dispatched with attachments for them, and while the Court was waiting, several cases were called and the day of trial postponed. At length, as in the case of Gordon the day before, the District-Attorney proceeded at a venture without awaiting the arrival of witnesses. As the impanneling of the Jury proceeded, several individuals were challenged, for either having been on the jury which tried Gordon, or for having made up their minds in favor of or against the prisoner, by what they had heard or seen in the public prints. One of the questions asked by counsel for defence, of a juror challenged for "principal cause," was, "Is there any impression on your

agreed by parole to hold as a mortgage only. The plaintiff avers that in September, 1860, he paid the defendants $446, as "interest, &c.," on said advance, and took a receipt therefor from their attorney—$196 being interest, and $250 a shave, or *bonus*. At the expiration of three months he avers that he paid $99 as an additional installment of interest. It is then alleged that the defendant, Cornell, transferred the property to his father-in-law, and procured a resolution to be passed by the Common Council, directing the Comptroller to take a lease of the property, at a rental of $1,500 per annum, to be used as a Court-room. Plaintiff, in conclusion of this series of extraordinary charges, avers that he has since tendered the defendants the entire loan, with interest, which has been declined by them, they claiming absolute title, under the Referee's deed. He asks that the deed may be declared to be a mortgage only, and that the defendants be compelled to accept of the necessary sum to cancel the same.

The defendants aver, by way of answer, that they bought the property absolutely, but agreed with the plaintiff to sell it to him for an advance of $500 upon the amount paid for it within six months. As to the $250 alleged to have been paid as a bonus by the plaintiff, they say it was a consideration for Johnson's consent to an extension of time beyond the six months, in which plaintiff had the privilege of regaining his property for the advance named. They also aver that the plaintiff was to pay a rent for the use of the premises, an interest on the sum paid by the defendants, and also the taxes, assessments and other charges upon the property. The case is still on, and will likely consume a day or so to come.

E. W. Dodge for plaintiff; L. B. Peet and John Graham for defendants.

The Twelfth Ward School Case.

ACTION OF LIBEL.

Laura H. Gildersleeve vs. *John Vance.*—The plaintiff in this case was formerly principal of the Primary Department of Ward School No. 37, in the Twelfth Ward. The defendant is one of the editors of the New-York *Sun*, and is also one of the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward School.

The plaintiff was removed from her position some months since, upon the alleged ground of incompetency; and she now claims that her misfortune was through the malice of the defendant. As alleged in her complaint, the defendant represented to an illegal meeting of the Board of Trustees that she was incompetent, and that it was upon that representation that she was removed. She avers that the statement of Mr. Vance was malicious, and that the vote removing her was upon an occasion when the required notice to the Board of Trustees was not given. It was also claimed that the case was aggravated by a publication in the *Sun*.

The action now came on for trial before Judge Hilton in the Common Pleas, and the Court ruled that it must be shown that Mr. Vance actually made the statements charged, and further that they had the effect claimed before evidence could be given tending to show malice. Case still on.

J. O. Robinson & Peter Y. Cutler for plaintiff; J. Stuyvesant & A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendant.

Suit to Recover a Deposit of Uncurrent Funds.

COUNTRY MONEY AND CITY BANKS.

Nelson W. Hoit et al. vs. *the Bank of Jersey City and Ira Fowler.*—This action is brought to recover the sum of thirteen hundred dollars, deposited by the plaintiffs in the Jersey City Bank, on the 18th day of September, 1857, in uncurrent funds. It appears that the plaintiffs had an understanding with the Bank, by which the Bank was to receive the uncurrent funds of the plaintiffs, at a certain rate of discount, and the funds in question were deposited under this arrangement; the plaintiffs paying ¼ per cent. discount.

The deposit was made at the request of the defendant, Fowler, who brought the money in Yates County Bank bills to the plaintiffs and requested them to deposit it in their bank and give him a check for the amount payable upon the next day in order to meet a note then to mature. The deposit was accordingly made, the check given and paid by the Bank; but on the 21st the Yates County Bank failed, before the bills deposited had been redeemed, and therefore they remained valueless in the hands of the Jersey City Bank.

It appears that the deposit was not made until after three o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th; and the Bank alleges that the deposit was received after the usual banking hours for the sole accommodation of the plaintiffs, and it was customary in such cases to credit the deposit as of the next day, and that the plaintiffs had knowledge of this custom; that the bills were sent on the morning of the 19th to the agency of the Yates County Bank for redemption, but that the agent then refused to redeem them.

The plaintiffs' claim that the bills were deposited *as money* in the ordinary course of their business with the Bank; and seek the judgment of the Court as to whether the defendant Fowler or the Bank is liable to them for the value of the bills, and a judgment of the Court against either one or the other, agreeable to their determination.

The Bank asserts that they acted merely as the agents of the plaintiffs, and it was their custom, and known to be such by the plaintiffs, to send such bills to the agency for redemption, and if not redeemed to deduct the amount from the depositor's account.

The case is now on trial in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice Leonard.

John C. Dimmick and Wm. Fullerton for plaintiffs; Edgar S. Van Winkle for the Bank; John C. Hurd for defendant Fowler.

Judgment by Default.

WHAT CONSTITUTES UNREASONABLE DELAY.

Elias J. Pattison vs. *Jared G. Bacon.*—In this action, judgment was recovered against the defendant, upon a promissory note more than a year ago, by default.

The plaintiff proceeded to enforce his judgment, and procured the appointment of Geo. Day, Esq., of Troy, Receiver of the judgment debtor. The Receiver brought an action against Bacon and wife, to set aside an alleged transfer of valuable real estate and Bank-stock, which is yet pending.

The defendant now moved before Justice Ingraham, at Chambers of Supreme Court, to open the judgment in the original action, and to allow him to defend upon affidavit tending to show that the consideration of the note sued fai'ed, and that he had lately learned it.

The plaintiffs' affidavit tended to show a different state of facts. The papers were of considerable length.

The Court held that the motion came too late. That if the motion could be granted, the application should have been made within a year. Motion denied.

Spier & Nash, for the motion; E. J. Pattison and Benjamin Vaughan Abbott opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Ingraham J.—*Archer, &c.,* vs. *Cocks.*—Referred to Mr. Ulchoeffer.

Cocks vs. *Bradford.*—Motion granted.

Grogan vs. *McCunn.*—Motion denied, without prejudice to renewal.

Stohr vs. *Gregory.*—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Morrison vs. *Liddle.*—Motion for reference granted.

Wilson vs. *Tucker.*—Motion granted.

Wilder vs. *Lane.*—Motion granted with costs.

Holden vs. *May.*—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Pattison vs. *Bacon.*—Motion denied.

Stouvenald et als. vs. *Townsend.*—Motion granted; costs to abide event.

Russel et al. vs. *Morgan et al.*—Referred to Ulschoeffer.

Managers of Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. *Lindenmuller.*—Motion granted.

Munson vs. *Davis.*—Commission may issue without stay of proceedings. Costs to abide event.

Comstock et al. vs. *Kelly, Sheriff.*—Motion denied.

Ford vs. *King.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Zimmerman vs. *Rabeltes.*—Motion granted.

Petition of A. Smith for Receiver of the Mechanics' Manufacturing Company.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

The Marine County Bank vs. *Denniston.*—Motion granted by default.

Hicks vs. *Charlick.*—Motion granted.

Thompson vs. *Wilber.*—Motion granted.

Bedell vs. *Reed.*—Referred to R. C. Beamish, to appoint receiver and take necessary security.

Leonard, J.—*Merchants' Insurance Company* vs. *Hinman.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Bilhofer vs. *Hurbach.*—Receiver directed to sell a portion of the property; $10 costs, to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 14.

$11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	82	50	Harlem R. Pref....	34
5,000	Vir. St. 6s......b30	87	165	do	35
500	do	85½	10	Stonington R......	70
1,000	do	87	850	Reading Railroad..	35
7,000	Missouri St. 6s..	73	400	Michigan Cen. R..	53
18,000	do	72¾	400	do	53½
11,000	do	72½	50	do	54
6,000	Cal. State 7s....	89	265	do	53¾
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s.	92½	100	do	53½
1,000	Erie 2d M. Bds..	95	350	do s60	53½
20,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	75	200	do s60	53½
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M.B.	50	250	do s60	53
1,000	Goshen Br. Bds..	68	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	15½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	92½	175	do	15¼
500	do	92	865	do	15
4,000	do	89	550	Mch.S.&N.I.G.Stk.	35
10,000	LaC.&Mil.L.G.B.	15	400	do	34½
9,000	do	14½	250	do b20	35
1,000	Chi.&N.W.1st M.	47	450	do	34½
10,000	L.E.&W.2d M.B.	44	450	do s30	34
18	American Ex. Bk..	96	100	do s10	34¼
200	Pac. M. S. Co., ex d.	76	50	Panama Railroad.	116
150	do	76½	137	do	115
5	do	78	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	65
475	Erie Railroad.....	31	60	do	64½
550	do	31¾	100	do b30	64¼
400	do	32	120	do	64
150	do b30	32½	700	do	63½
100	do	31⅝	300	do	63
30	Norwich & Wor. R.	40	100	do s30	62¾
100	N. Y. Central R...	73	100	do b30	64
1550	do	73¼	150	Gal. & Chic. R....	61½
100	do	73⅜	400	do	61
300	do s30	73¼	100	do b60	62½
200	do s60	73¼	100	do b30	61½
2000	do	73⅜	600	do s60	60
350	do s10	73¼	200	do	60¼
225	do	73⅜	320	do	60½
50	do b30	74¼	350	do	60¼
200	do b60	75	300	Clev. & Tol. R.....	28
100	do b10	74	50	do	27½
27	do	74	300	do	27½
18	do	74¼	650	do	27¼
50	Hudson River R...	51	1050	do	27
1000	do s60	50	200	Chic. & Rk. Is. R..	54
150	do	51¼	65	do	53¾
100	do s10	51½	700	do	53¾
175	do	51¼	100	do b30	54½
200	do s10	51½	50	Ch. Burl. & Q.R.R.	73
50	do	52	200	do	72½
200	do b10	52	50	do s10	72
100	do b30	52¼	250	do	72
50	Harlem Railroad..	15	200	do s60	70½
420	do	15½	100	do	71
200	do s10	15⅛	52	La C. & Mil. R. R.	1
150	do	16	40	N. J. C. R. R.	100
600	do	15½	10	Del.& Hud. Can.Co	90
100	do	15⅝	5	Bank of Commerce	96

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Harlem R..........	15¼
[illegible]	Tenn. St. 6s [illegible]	[illegible]	25	Reading R..........	34½
[illegible]	Missouri St. 6s..	72¾	160	Mich. Cen. R.......	54
1,000	Cal. St. 7s.........	90	100	do s10	53¾
[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	91	200	M. So. & N. I. R....	15⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]		100	do	15¼
	[illegible]	93	100	M.S.&N.I.G S'k.s30	34
[illegible]	LaC. & Mil. L. G. B.	15	100	do	34
25	Amer. Ex. Bank...	95	50	do s10	33½
100	Pacific M. S. Co....	76½	150	Panama R..........	115
50	do	77½	10	Ill. C. R. Scrip	63
40	do	78	200	do	62½
200	LaC. & Mil. R......	1⅛	550	Gal. & Chic. R......	60
100	N. Y. Cen. R........	73⅛	8	do	61
450	do	73¼	50	Clev. & Tol. R.....	27½
100	do s30	73	100	do s30	28
200	do s3	73½	100	Chic. & R. I. R.....	54
200	do	74	50	Chic., B. & Q.R.....	71¼
100	Erie Railroad......	32	250	do	71½
100	do	31¾	6	do	72
50	do b30	32	100	do b60	73
50	Hud. Riv. R........	51	300	do s60	70½

Wednesday, Nov. 14—P. M.

Compared with the lowest prices of yesterday there is a recovery to-day of *five per cent.* on the Stock Exchange. This difference is drawn from the price of New-York Central, which is usually assumed as the standard of the market. In some of the other Railways the recovery is greater, in others not quite so decided. The fluctuations of the day have been less violent than on Monday and Tuesday, the various momentary turns being followed, generally, by a firmer tone. Central opened at 73, sold up to 74, then down to 72⅞, again up to 74, and finally, at 4 o'clock, sold at 74⅞ ℘ cent., cash, with 76 bid, buyer 60 days. The recovery in Erie, from the lowest point yesterday, was 5½ ℘ cent., and the advance well supported to the close of business, 32 ℘ cent. being the last price. Illinois Central 6½ ℘ cent. better than the lowest transactions of yesterday, and also strong to the close of business. Of the other Western Roads, we remark a general further recovery in price, the only exceptions being Galena and Chicago, and Burlington and Quincy, which were pressed on sale, said to be for Western account, at 60 ℘ cent. for the former and 71½@72 for the latter. After these sales 60⅝ was bid at the close for Galena. Both the Michigan Roads were firmer, and the Guaranteed Southern in demand at 34½@35 at the early Board, as against 31 ℘ cent. yesterday morning, and 34 at the Second Board. Reading improved 1½ ℘ cent.; Harlem, 2@3 ℘ cent.; Hudson, 3@4 ℘ cent., and Pacific Mail 4 ℘ cent.—the latter selling at 78 ex dividend this afternoon. On the State and Railway Bond list the changes from yesterday were less favorable than on the speculative Shares. The calls for Money notified yesterday caused some forced sales of Tennessee Sixes as low as 81 ℘ cent., Missouris at 72½@¾, Erie Fourth Mortgages at 75, and Illinois Central Bonds at 89, with a recovery in the last-named to 91 ℘ cent. There was a corresponding decline in Michigan Central 8 ℘ cents, and further sales of Michigan Southern Seconds at 50 ℘ cent. The sacrifices on State Stocks and Railway mortgages from the extreme pressure for Money on Monday and Tuesday are now believed to be nearly over, and as none of the Southern States, whose Bonds are in market, are classed otherwise than as conservative on the question of the perpetuity of the Union, there would seem to be no reason why they, any more than the Federal credit itself, should suffer in the present crisis. All our advices, private and public, from Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana and Missouri are conclusive on this point. The Public Stocks of Georgia are not often found in this market of late, but if daily dealt in at the Stock Exchange, the same remark might with truth be extended to the credit of that State. It is not believed here that she will consent to place her material advantages of commerce and inland intercourse tributary to South Carolina, in the event this State should insist upon separation from the Union, with Charleston as the main seaport of an independent Southern Power. On the contrary, it is not difficult to see that Savannah would redouble her importance to the whole country should the port of Charleston be made the subject of temporary blockade or non-intercourse, or final alienation from the great commercial system of the Union. The last contingency we are yet far from anticipating, however.

At the latest hour for Street dealings, after the Second Board, the following prices obtained on the Share list:

N. Y. Central........	74¾	Erie................	32
Galena...............	60⅝	Hudson..............	51¼
Rock Island..........	54½	Harlem..............	16
Mich. Guaranteed...	34	Mich. Central.......	53½
Quincy...............	72	Toledo..............	28¼
Ill. Central.........	63½	Reading.............	34½

The favorable change in the confidence of money-lenders to-day is not less decided than the Stock market. The dead-lock of yesterday in the negotiation of mercantile paper, outside of Bank, has been removed, and a fair currency restored for first-class names, some of which have been passed at 8 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, or only 1 ℘ cent. over the Bank rate, and others at from 10@12 ℘ cent. Some fair single names, which could scarcely be forced on sale yesterday at 21@24 ℘ cent., were quoted this afternoon at 15@18 ℘ cent. On demand loan, the Stock Brokers were rather easier accommodated, though negotiations in this way are still embarassed by the unusually cautious scrutiny of the collateral. The rate is generally 7 ℘ cent. to the best firms, and this was paid to-day on Federal as well as Railway Stocks. The relief felt to-day was from the reduced wants of borrowers on the Stock Exchange, consequent on the withdrawal of a good sum of Stocks from the Street on cash purchases made by outside parties yesterday and this forenoon. At 2 o'clock one of the leading speculative Stocks was about as scarce for delivery on the Street as Money itself. Exchange has scarcely taken shape for Saturday's mail, which will go out, by steamer *Atlantic*, for Havre and Southampton. The rates are again lower, however, and 106@107½ ℘ cent. is called the range for first-class Bills. Sight Exchange on New-York at New-Orleans is reported 99¼@99½, a further improvement of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. The amount of Gold sent to that point to-day is $100,000. To other Southern cities, $110,000.

Dispatches from Charleston to-day renew the assurance that the Banks of South Carolina will *not* suspend the payment of Specie. The action of the Legislature granted no direct license of the sort, but simply suspended the severe penalties of the act of 1857, in the event they should be driven to suspension.

The annual election for the Pacific Mail management, to-day, resulted in a union upon the following list of names: William H. Aspinwall, Howard Potter, Samuel W. Comstock, Francis Skiddy, F. W. Wolcott, Charles A. Davis, James T. Soutter, Daniel B. Allen, and Allen McLane. The last three are new members, to take the place of William H. Webb, Charles H. Russell, and William H. Davidge, who declined a reëlection. We believe there is no opposition to the ticket. The statement of the Company made up to the 1st inst., is as follows:

Dr. to dividend May 18, 1860..................	$400,000 00
Dr. to paid on account four steamships...	203,184 03
Dr. to Stock purchased (to retire over issue)............	128,960 10
Dr. to surplus Nov. 1, 1860..................	898,532 14
Total..	$1,630,676 27
Cr. by Surplus May 1, 1860..................	$911,188 61
Cr. by net earnings steamers..............	586,028 11
Cr. by interest...............................	42,451 52
Cr. by Mail service..........................	91,008 03
Total..	$1,630,676 27

The vote was nearly unanimous, the ticket polling 32,500 Shares, of which Mr. D. B. Allen received 32,137; Mr. Soutter and Mr. McLane each 32,400; and the remainder each 32,500.

The *Journal of Commerce* furnishes the annexed summary of the movement of goods in bond at this port during the month of October, together with the stock in warehouse Nov. 1:

Total value goods in bond Oct. 1, 1860........		$12,757,161
Entered warehouse from foreign ports in Oct..		2,817,461
Received in bond from other domestic ports...		70,491
Total..		$15,645,113
Withdrawn for consumption here....	$3,018,393	
Reshipped to foreign ports............	489,613	[illegible]
Transhipped to other domestic ports.	201,826	—3,709,853
Leaves stock in warehouse Nov. 1, 1860........		$11,935,281
Leaves stock in warehouse Nov. 1, 1859........		10,010,308
Leaves stock in warehouse Nov. 1, 1858........		9,554,562
Leaves stock in warehouse Nov. 1, 1857........		26,098,161
Leaves stock in warehouse Nov. 1, 1856........		12,548,680
Leaves stock in warehouse Nov. 1, 1855........		10,364,263

This shows a decrease in the stock, since Oct. 1 of nearly two million dollars, leaving the total now in bond a little below twelve million dollars.

The following are the estimated earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the week ending Nov. 7, 1860, and for the corresponding week of 1859:

	1860.	1859.	Decrease.
Passengers.......	$1,556 34	$18,167 16	$2,650 82
Freight............	32,733 25	41,000 00	8,266 75
Miscellaneous....	4,000 00	4,000 00	——
Total.......	$52,249 59	$63,167 16	$10,917 57

The Michigan Central Road earned the first week of November:

1860..................	$48,865	1859..................	$47,829
		Increase..........	$4,038

The following was to-day's business at the office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts..........................	$113,380 77
Total payments........................	137,107 99
Total balance..........................	5,347,542 00

The receipts include $41,000 for customs.

The following is the specie list per *North Star* from Aspinwall:

Atlantic & Pac. Co..	$16,564	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	$32,000
J. B. Thorne..........	5,000	Kirb, Byrne & Co...	6,000
Am. Exchange Bk.	40,000	Metropolitan Bank.	21,688
W. S. Coleman & Co.	44,000	L. Von Hoffman & Co.	78,000
E. R. Mudge & Co..	8,000	Taffe M. Cahill & Co.	54,333
W. Seligman & Co..	21,000	Am. Exchange Bk..	85,000
Order..................	12,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	7,900
J. B. Wier.............	4,462	P. Naylor............	9,000
H. Cohen & Co......	15,000	R. Patrick & Co......	54,000
J. Patrick & Co.....	30,000	E. Kelly & Co.......	21,000
R. Meader & C. Adams	10,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co..................	43,298
Metropolitan Bank..	64,517	Neustadter Bros....	24,000
Z. Einstein & Bro...	10,000	Wells, Fargo & Co..	89,000
Bally & Lunder.....	17,000	Wells, Fargo & Co..	18,500
J. Hiller & Bro......	37,300	Total...............	$911,620
E. Kely & Co........	32,000		

The following is a comparison of the receipts, expenses, and net earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1860, with the same months of 1859:

	1860.	1859.	Increase.
Rec. 9 ms.	$891,667 45	$708,984 31	$182,683 14 or 26 p. c.
Exp. 9 ms.	350,021 19	280,946 58	69,074 61 or 25 p. c.
N. e'gs do.	$541,646 26	$428,037 73	$113,608 53 or 27 p. c.

The following disposition has been made of the net earnings..........		$541,646 26
Interest 9 months, including $33,833 33, accrued but not payable........	$158,063 69	
Dividend 7½ ℘ cent., 9 months..	270,710 00	—$428,773 69
Surplus of earnings............................		$112,872 57

Of this surplus there has been applied to the purchase of engines, $46,800; and expended on property or permanent accounts, $25,932 14. There was applied to the payment of $100,000 First Mortgage Bonds, over the amount received on stock, $28,600, and the remainder, $11,540 43, is either on hand in cash or appears in an increase of the accounts receivable.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of

October, 1860, were........................	$587,242 06
Earnings, October, 1859.....................	474,605 93
Increase..............................	$112,636 13

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94; Reading Railroad, 17⅝; Merris Canal, 52; Long Island Railroad, 11⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 84 bbls. Ashes, 19,160 bbls. Flour, 405 bbls. Corn Meal, 107,195 bushels Wheat, 6,728 bushels Corn, 1,125 bushels Oats, 818 pkgs. Provisions, and 257 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,000 lbs. American Yellow at 34c.@34½c. ℘ lb.

CANDLES—A lively inquiry prevails for Adamantine at 17½c.@18c. ℘ lb. Other descriptions are inactive.

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to 30 bags Laguayra at 14¾c.; 70 bags Maracaibo at 14½c.@14⅝c.; and 285 bags Rio at 13c.@14½c. ℘ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in request at from 21c.@21½c. ℘ lb. Nothing new in other kinds.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand, and prices have been sustained. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,200 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas
Ordinary, ℘ lb.....	8	8	8⅛	8¼
Middling, ℘ lb.....	11⅝	11¾	12⅞	12
Middling Fair, ℘ lb.	12½	12¾	13	13¼

DYEWOODS—Have been unusually quiet, and prices have been generally nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been rather more active for most kinds of State and Western Flour, to-day; but, as holders have offered their supplies freely, prices have been tending downwards. Sales have been reported of 14,600 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 55, mainly at $5 40@$5 47½; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 30; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 65@$5 75, ℘ bbl.

Superfine State....................	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State.........................	5 40	@ 5 55
Superfine Western.................	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	5 50	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan........	5 60	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio................	5 55	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands..........	5 85	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee......................	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee......................	5 85	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri...	5 85	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is plenty and heavy. Sales since our last 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian continues in slack request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 65@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; 285 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been less sought after, including layer, at $2 45, and bunch at $2 30@$2 32½ ℘ whole box. A moderate inquiry prevails for currants, chiefly at 5¼c.@5½c. for new crop, and 3½c.@4c. for old ℘ lb. Other articles have been quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, mainly by shippers, and as holders of desirable lots have been less eager to sell, prices of such have exhibited more firmness and regularity. We have heard of sales of 163,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 48; Canada Club on private terms; White Western at $1 40@$1 50; red and amber Western, afloat, at $1 32@$1 34, and in store at $1 35@$1 36; amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 26@$1 27; Milwaukee Club, at $1 23@$1 26; Racine Spring at $1 23; Chicago Spring, afloat, No. 2 and No. 1, at $1 17@$1 21; red State at $1 31@$1 33; white Southern at $1 50 ℘ bushel. Corn is doing better. Sales 73,000 bushels, at 69c.@70c. for mixed Western, afloat; 71c. for do., in store; 73c. for White Western, and 71c. for round Yellow, afloat; 72c. for Yellow Southern and Western, ℘ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 70c.@71c. ℘ bushel. Barley is plenty and depressed; sales have been reported of 13,000 bushels, including Canada West at 73c.@78c.; Canada East at 70c., and State, part at 70c. ℘ bushel. Oats continue in demand, including Canada, at 37c.@38c.; Western at 37c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 700 bales North River at 80c.@90c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, including New ordinary to choice at 35c.@40c.; last year's crop at 23c.@27c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been effected at $22 ℘ ton, usual terms. Other kinds are neglected.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 80 ℘ thousand.

LEAD—No important movements have occurred in this line.

LEATHER—The demand is fair for oak-tanned, but limited for hemlock-tanned; Sole at about former rates.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for common and $1 20 for Lump, ℘ bbl. [redacted]

MOLASSES—Sales have been unimportant; prices have not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has attracted more attention, chiefly at $2 90@$3 ℘ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 603 bbls.; estimated stock, 6,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request at from 39c.@41c. ℘ gallon. Week's receipts, 1,093 bbls.; estimated stock, 10,000 bbls. Tar has been in fair demand, at from $2 75@$3, chiefly at $2 80@$2 90 ℘ bbl. Week's receipts, 657 bbls.; estimated stock, 800 bbls. Resin has been moderately inquired for, including Common at $1 40@$1 45, Strained at $1 47½@1 52½, No. 2, at $1 65@$1 95 ℘ 310 lbs.; and low to fine and pale No. 1 at $2@$3 75 ℘ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 1,770 bbls.; estimated stock of Common at the close, 20,000 bbls. Mr. C. J. Turner has prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Nov. 13, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls........	51,752	44,090
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.......	141,796	58,865
Resin................................	589,253	434,565
Tar...................................	46,578	21,016

OILS—Business in all kinds continues very quiet, here. In New-Bedford, during the week, sales have been made of 475 bbls. Crude Sperm, part, if not all, at $1 50; and, according to the *Whalemen's Shipping List*, "2,000 bbls. Northern Crude Whale, (in Edgartown, owned by parties here,) at 55c. ℘ gallon; also, 200 bbls. do. here at the same price, and 200 do. do., as it runs, at 54½c. ℘ gallon." In Mattapoisett, 260 bbls. Crude Sperm were sold at $1 49 ℘ gallon, delivered at the dépôt in Fairhaven. In Nantucket, 375 bbls. (crew's part) of the *Sea Ranger's* cargo sold at auction on the 7th inst., at $1 40 ℘ gallon, cash.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Sperm, bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Bone, lbs.
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 12, 1860..	69,085	138,066	1,352,500
Same time last year..........	83,887	197,247	1,812,400

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly sought after, and sales have been made of only 400 bbls., in lots, including Mess at $19@$19 12½; and Prime at $13 25@$13 50 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are very quiet, including Hams at 10½c.@11½c., and Shoulders at 8¼c.@8½c. ℘ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is unchanged; sales 200 tcs. and bbls., at 12c.@12¾c. ℘ lb. Beef is in more demand and is steady; sales 370 bbls., at $6 75@$8 50 for repacked Western Mess; $9 75@$10 for new do., do.; $10 75@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $10 50@$15 00 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in fair request at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese attracts more attention at 9c.@11c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales 180 tcs., in lots, at $4 31@$4 62½ ℘ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been quiet since our last, at unchanged prices.

SUGARS—Sales have been light to-day, comprising only 350 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5c.@6⅝c. ℘ lb.

TIN—All descriptions have been quiet to-day, at former rates.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive here. In New-Bedford sales have been made of 12,000 lbs. Ochotsk, at 70c., and 3,000 lbs. Northwest at same price. Two lots 4,280 lbs. damaged Ochotsk, and 1,628 do. badly damaged, of the *Black Sea's* cargo, were sold at auction, the former at 60c., and the latter at 47½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 340 bbls., in lots, part at 20½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shippers have taken advantage of a further decline, and a livelier business was reported, to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 13d.@14½d.; Corn, 12½d.@13½d., ℘ bushel; Cotton, ¼d.@9-32d. ℘ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℘ 310 lbs.; and Hops, ¾d.@1d. ℘ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10½d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 14d.@15d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 4s. ℘ bbl. For London—Flour, 4s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 15d.@15½d. ℘ bushel; Hops. ½d @¾d. ℘ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a bark, 11,000 bush. Wheat, to London, at 15d., in shipper's bags; a British brig, 230 tons, to Galway, 17d., in bulk; two British brigs, to Cork, and a market, 17d., in bulk, the above Saturday—subsequently, a brig, 387 tons, to Dublin, 15½d., in shipper's bags; a Norwegian brig, privilege three ports in England, 15½d., in bulk; a Swe. bark, 20,000 bushels corn to Liverpool, 14s. in bulk, to be taken from store: a bark from Mobile to Liverpool, cotton, ⅝d., or if to Havre, 1¼c.; a brig, 350 tons, from St. Marys to Rio Janeiro, $5,900; a schr., 180 tons, from Jacksonville to Nuevitas, lumber, $10, and back to New-York, 38c. and $3; a Br. brig, 170 tons, to St. Thomas, coal, $3 75, and back from Port-au-Prince, logwood, $4; a brig, 200 tons, from Jacksonville to Guadaloupe, lumber, $14 25, and back from south side Cuba on private terms; a schr., 125 tons, to the Windward, 75c., and back from Cuba, fruit, $400; one, 130 tons, six months' voyage, $525 ℘ month, with privilege of six months more at $550.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Nov. 14, 1860, prepared for The New-York Times by Pinney & Johnson, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The general tone of the market is easier and prices lower. Our English shippers are in the market for medium grades of State at 15c.@17c., and for the better qualities of Western at 12c.@14c. A moderate amount only is being shipped in consequence of want of ship room. Houses in the Southern trade are afraid to fill their orders, and but a small portion of the usual amount has gone South the past week. South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama buy nearly their entire consumption of Butter and Cheese in this market, while the cities of the other States South take nearly as much more. As Butter and Cheese are luxuries that can be dispensed with, it is easy to see that the stoppage of this outlet would effect the present price of Butter fully as much as the cessation of the California demand two years ago. Our advices from the country indicate a large amount of Butter still in the hands of dairymen; and while we think the English demand will keep the market clear of medium grades of State at 15c.@16c., we do not believe the general price of Butter will be any higher.

Orange County, pails, fine, ℘ lb..........	—	@ 25
Pennsylvania, pails, fine, ℘ lb.............	20	@ 25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ℘ lb............	19	@ 20
Fair State Dairy, firkins....................	16	@ 18
Fine State Fairy, half-firkin tubs........	18	@ 20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs........	16	@ 18
Welsh tubs, fine State......................	18	@ 19
Welsh tubs, fair State......................	14	@ 16
Western Reserve, fine......................	14	@ 16
Western Reserve, fair......................	12	@ 13
Ohio, common to good.....................	10	@ 12
Illinois and Indiana.........................	11	@ 13
Canada..	12	@ 15
Store-Packed, ℘ lb..........................	13	@ 15

CHEESE

Is more active without any improvement in prices. Contracts that have accumulated in store are being shipped forward.

Fine State, ℘ lb............................	10½	@ 11
Fair State, ℘ lb............................	6	@ 8
Ohio, fine, ℘ lb.............................	9½	@ 10½
Ohio, fair, ℘ lb.............................	4	@ 8
English Dairy, Conn., new, ℘ lb.........	11	@ 13
Pineapple, ℘ lb.............................	14	@ 15
English Dairy, Ohio, ℘ lb.................	10	@ 11

EGGS.

Fresh Eggs are scarce—20c.@21c. for good lots. Lime Eggs are beginning to arrive in considerable quantity, and thus far have sold at 16c.@19c., according to quality and condition.

Lime Eggs, ℘ dozen........................	16	@ 17
State, Jersey and Long Island, ℘ dozen.	00	@ 21
Ohio, ℘ dozen..............................	19	@ 20

BEANS AND PEAS.

Prime Beans are scarce and in good demand at our quotations. Peas are quiet—a few green Marrowfats selling at $1 25.

Small Pea, new, ℘ bushel..................	$ —	@$1 30
Medium, new, ℘ bushel....................	1 25	@ 1 30
Kidney, ℘ bushel...........................	—	@ 1 75
Marrow, ℘ bushel...........................	—	@ 1 50
Red and China, ℘ bushel.................	1 50	@ 2 25

DRIED FRUITS.

Dried Apples are more plenty and prices a shade easier. Prime State, in barrels, 5c. Pennsylvania and Ohio, 4½c.@5c. Dried Peaches are easier and prices for unpeeled lower. Dried Plums firmer. An active demand for Blackberries and Raspberries. Cranberries are higher.

Dried Apples, State, ℘ lb..................	4½	@ 5
Dried Apples, New Southern, ℘ lb.......	3½	@ 4
Dried Peaches, Virginia, peeled, ℘ lb..	10	@ 13
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ℘ lb..	10	@ 13
Peaches, unpeeled..........................	5	@ 5½
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ℘ lb....	—	@ 10
Dried Raspberries, ℘ lb...................	—	@ 18
Dried Plums, ℘ lb..........................	13	@ 14
Dried Cherries, pitted, ℘ lb..............	—	@ 18

GREEN FRUITS

Twenty-ounce Apples, ℘ bbl..............	1 75	@ 2 00
Apples, Fall Pippins, ℘ bbl...............	1 50	@ —
Fall Fruit, mixed lots in good order...	1 75	@ —
Cranberries, Cape Cod, best.............	11 00	@12 00
Cranberries, Eastern.......................	10 00	@10 50
Cranberries, Western......................	7 00	@10 00

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls, live, ℘ pair..........................	75	@ 81
Chickens, live, ℘ pair......................	50	@ 56
Turkeys, live, ℘ lb..........................	10	@ 11
Geese, live, ℘ pair..........................	75	@ 88
Ducks, live, ℘ pair..........................	63	@ 75
Chickens, dressed, ℘ lb....................	10	@ 13
Turkeys, dressed, ℘ lb.....................	11	@ 14
Geese, dressed, ℘ lb.......................	8	@ 10
Ducks, dressed, ℘ lb.......................	12	@ 14
Chickens, Bucks County, dressed, ℘ lb..	12	@ 14
Partridges, dressed, ℘ pair...............	62	@ 68
Quail, dressed, ℘ dozen....................	1 38	@1 50
Snipe, English, ℘ doz......................	1 25	@ —
Snipe, Sand....................................	36	@ 50
Snipe, Yellow-leg............................	2 00	@2 25
Wild Duck, Widgeon........................	38	@ 50
Mallard...	38	@ 50
Red-Head......................................	62	@ 75
Canvas Back..................................	2 00	@2 25
Grouse..	1 25	@1 50
Woodcock, ℘ pair............................	—	@ 56
Bear's Meat...................................	—	@ 13

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote:

Potatoes, Sweet, Va., ℘ bbl..............	—	@ 3 00
Potatoes, Sweet, Delawares, ℘ bbl.....	3 00	@ 3 50
Potatoes, Dykemans, ℘ bbl...............	1 13	@ 1 75
Potatoes, Junes, ℘ bbl.....................	1 00	@ 1 25
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ℘ bbl................	1 25	@ 1 50
Potatoes, Mercers, ℘ bbl..................	1 25	@ 2 00
Potatoes, Peachblows.......................	1 25	@ 1 50
Onions, red, ℘ bbl..........................	1 25	@ 1 38
Onions, white, ℘ bbl........................	2 00	@ 2 50
Onions, yellow, ℘ bbl.......................	1 75	@ 2 00
Marrow Squash, ℘ bbl......................	62	@ 75
Beets, ℘ bbl...................................	—	@ 1 00
Cabbages, ℘ 100..............................	3 50	@ 5 00
Tomatoes, ℘ basket..........................	—	@ 63
Cauliflowers, ℘ 100..........................	3 00	@10 00
String Beans, ℘ bushel.....................	—	@ 63
Turnips, ℘ bbl.................................	63	@ 1 00
Egg Plant, ℘ 100..............................	—	@ 4 00
Celery, ℘ dozen................................	—	@ 50
Pumpkins, ℘ 100..............................	4 00	@ 5 00
Parsnips, ℘ bbl................................	1 00	@ 1 25
Carrots, ℘ bbl..................................	88	@ 1 38

BEESWAX

Is dull; little or no foreign demand; sales at 33c.@34c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 14, 1860.

The Live Stock Markets are all liberally supplied the present week, the total receipts of beeves, milch cows, veal calves, sheep and swine, amounting to over 35,000 head. All of these, except 134 cows, are to be slaughtered, mostly within the week of their arrival. Cincinnati will need to look to her laurels.... Our last report closed: "The advance of 1c. ℘ lb. on beef, though made upon the lowest prices of the year, will probably bring in a large supply next week, and though owing to the present short receipts, the demand will be good, prices will very likely fall off a little." This has proved literally true. The receipts of beef cattle have run up to about 6,000. They have come in quite scattering, however, beginning immediately after the close of the previous market, and more or less every day. They have been sold as fast as they arrived, including the Sabbath, and from the uncertainty as to the full amount of these scattering receipts, prices kept up well until the opening sales of to-day, when it was found that there were comparatively few butchers who had not picked up their stock. This fact, and the arrival of several fresh lots during last night, "squashed the prices," to use the expressive phrase common in the cattle yards. Few offers could be obtained during the forenoon, and before the close prices were $5 per head lower than yesterday. At this decline the yards were finally about cleared out this evening, the butchers having laid in a supply ahead. This fact should be remembered by those who are calculating the chances for good prices next week. Butchers will be independent of high rates. A noteworthy feature of the markets this week and last, is the absence of Illinois cattle, as that State almost invariably sends a larger number of cattle than any other. Some said that "Illinois had roasted all the cattle at jollication meetings over the election of Old Abe." There are two causes for this falling off in shipments of cattle from Illinois, both of which will operate for some time to come, and one of them permanently, probably. The immense corn crop which cannot all find a market, for lack of conveyance, if not for want of customers at paying rates, is one reason. But the leading cause is the commencement of beef-packing on a larger scale than formerly at Chicago. The advance in freights on live cattle has opened the eyes of some shrewd packers to the feasibility of transferring their business from this City to Chicago......Milch cows are in fair supply, but the demand is better, and prices are improving. Good cows sell $5@$6 ℘ head better than a month ago...... Veal calves have come in freely, but the short supply of beef last week increased the demand for veal, and the calf-pens are about empty to-night......Sheep and lambs are again in excess, over seventeen thousand having been received since our last report. Prices have gone down 37½c.@50c. ℘ head......Live hogs arrive in fair numbers, and the demand is good at previous quotations.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 13.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week........	5,950	134	771	17,287	10,862
Previous week....	3,062	104	530	8,241	6,227
Same w'k last year	5,251	123	710	14,882	7,119
Weekly average of beeves for 1859..........	3,950				
Weekly average of beeves for 1858..........	3,676				
Weekly average of beeves for 1857..........	3,143				

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 35,004. Total number received the previous week, 18,164, being an increase of 16,840, embracing all kinds. There is certainly no lack of meat this week.

Of the 5,950 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,349 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 900 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 239 were yarded at Browning's; 59 at O'Brien's, on Sixth-street; 103 at Chamberlain's yards, on Robinson-street, and 300 are reported sold on Sunday. The Sunday sales will probably cease now that Superintendent Kennedy has issued orders to the Police to stop all cattle from being driven in the streets on that day.

Of the 4,349 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 2,075 head came from New-York, 289 from Illinois, 384 from Kentucky, 1,101 from Ohio, 218 from Indiana, 25 from Michigan, 143 from Missouri 42 from Pennsylvania, 48 from New-Jersey, and 24 from Connecticut.

The 4,349 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 386; Hudson River Railroad, 1,680; Harlem Railroad, 986; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 248; Hudson River Boats, 807; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 182; and 60 on foot. The agent of the yards at Campville, on the Erie Road was here trying to get drovers and others to establish a wholesale market at that place. The project was not received with much favor.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The present has been an unsettled market. After the close of last Wednesday's transactions, those who had cattle near by sent for them, and some 200 head were disposed of on Friday and Saturday, and 300 more on Sunday. Adding to these 900 sold at Bergen on Monday, and it is plain that the wants of a portion of the butchers were supplied before the opening of the Forty-fourth-street Market on Tuesday. However, buyers came up to the scratch pretty well Tuesday morning, the more so as only about 3,000 cattle were then yarded. The prevailing rates were a little below the prices of the previous week, except for the best grades, which went off briskly at scarcely any decline. These were really fine bullocks, however, superior to anything previously sent in this Fall—some of them ranked as premiums, and had actually drawn prizes at various exhibitions. For such as these 10c. ℘ lb. estimated dressed weight was paid. Business was pretty good during the entire day, and about 2,500 head were sold. Additions had been made during the day, so that they footed up 3,700 at night. Still more came in previous to beginning the transactions on Wednesday morning, when the numbers of the two days were 4,118—231 having been disposed of Friday and Saturday.

The Second Day.—Fortunate were those owners who had disposed of their stock on Tuesday. Wednesday's market was declared a failure. Buyers could not be found, most of them having satisfied their wants, and were very likely killing the cattle they bought yesterday. We have not seen so little life in the cattle trade for a long time. The principal avenue was nearly deserted by noon, although many cattle remained unsold, and were only disposed of when the Jerseymen and wholesale butchers came forward towards night. Even then the closing sales were at low rates. The prices of Wednesday were about $5 per head lower than on Tuesday, but so many of the cattle were disposed of the first day, and the quality being pretty good, we quote a decline of the whole market at ½c.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium..........................	10c.@—	None.
First quality.....................	9½c.@9¾c.	9½c.@10c.
Medium quality.................	8½c.@8¾c.	8½c.@9c.
Poor quality.....................	7c.@7½c.	7½c.@8c.
Poorest quality.................	6c.@6½c.	6½c.@7c.
General selling prices.........	7c.@9c.	7½c.@9c.
Average of all sales...........	8c.@—	8c.@8½c.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

T. C. Eastman sold for D. Selsor 58 very nice Ohio cattle of 8½ cwt. at 9c.; 29 of them were fed by Maj. Butenbarger, and the balance by W. H. Creighton. Mr. Eastman had also 45 light, 6 cwt. cattle, which he bought at Albany. Fair steers, which brought 7½c.

T. Bloomer sold, on his own account, 25 head of country cattle, one car-load of which were sold on Saturday of last week. Fair quality, and brought 8c.@9c.

Murray & Glover sold on their own account 80 fair Ohio cattle, bought of T. Connor. Rated 6½ cwt., and retailed at 8c.@9c.—average 8½c. Also, 48 better Ohio steers, bought of Cooney. They would dress 7½ cwt., in good flesh, and run out at 8c.@9½c. And 28 Jersey steers, of 7 cwt., fair quality, at 8c.@9c.

H. Barnes sold 26 of his own cattle, medium State steers and oxen, of 7½ cwt., at 8½c. upon an average.

Shepard & Vail, sold on their own account, 70 prime State cattle from the Genesee Valley. They were in four lots, of uneven weights, and run out at 8c.@10c., with the exception of the premium steer which took the sweep stakes prize at the State Fair held at Albans a year ago. He was raised and fed by J. Wadsworth, son of J. S. Wadsworth, of Livingston County, whose first attempts show remarkable success. He was estimated to dress 12½ cwt., was very fat, and cost Messrs. S. & V. $125. They sold him at the yard for the same price to W. Lalor. Z. Pearsall took 8 other prime animals at $90 each, or say 10c. Two of them took premiums the present Fall.

G. Ayrault sold 40 head of State cattle of his own feeding. Among them were 10 premium cattle, 6 steers, grade Durhams, and 4 oxen. The steers took the first premium at the late fair of Dutchess County. The 10 brought $120 each, to Wm. Florence, of Mamaroneck, or fully 10c. ℘ lb. Live weight a trifle over 2,000 lbs. each. The balance were good State cattle, 18 of which brought $85 each, or 9½c. on 9 cwt. The others brought 9½c. Also, 14 head of extra fine three-year old, half-blood Hereford cattle, raised and fed by A. Ayrault, of Genesee Valley. Rated 10 cwt., and brought $100 ℘ head; four of the best were called $500 on the sale. The whole were No. 1 cattle, which reflect credit upon the feeders, and are good for the eyes to look upon after a dearth of prize cattle at the sales' yards; Mr. Ayrault sold, in addition to the above, 34 first-rate Genesee cattle, owned and fed by J. Ayrault. Rated 7¾ cwt., and brought 9c.@9½c., best $85 each.

Gurney & Palmer sold at Bergen Hill, 220 cattle for sundry parties—19 of them were common Ohio cattle for Gurley & Co., at 7½c.; 49 for Agnew & Co., light Pennsylvania heifers, at 8c.; 82 mixed cattle for Quinn, Kirkwood & Co., at 8c., and 18 for W. Parker, of Ohio, of 5 cwt. to 6 cwt., at 8c. Also, here, 79 head—20 of which were light, common Jersey stock, at 7½c. The 59 were for A. & J. Dolf, Indiana steers of common quality, at 8c.

Woodruff & Dudley sold, at Bergen and here, 91 mixed cows, oxen, and steers, from Missouri, for Mr. Tilden, at 7½c.@9c. Uneven weights.

W. H. Harris sold, for McBride & Bro., 40 common Indiana steers, of 7¼ cwt., at 7c.@8c.

C. W. Conger sold, on his own account, 87 cattle; 60 of these were grade Durhams from Kentucky, brought in by Wilson. They were a good, fair lot of 7¾ cwt. steers, and retailed at 8½c.@9½c. The balance were 27 well-fed Dutchess County cattle, of uneven weights, ranging from 7 cwt. to 10 cwt., and brought 8½c.@9½c.—few at the latter price.

S. Ulery had 130 of J. T. Alexander's Illinois steers, of fairish quality, rated at 7¼ cwt., which run out at 8c.@9½c. Some of them were very good.

F. Bartram sold, on his own account, 63 head of cattle, 45 of which were from Indiana and the balance this State. The Indiana steers were of fair quality, and averaged 8½c., on about 7 cwt., or $62 50 each. Those from this State were mixed oxen, steers, &c., and brought 8½c.@9½c.

J. C. Hoag & Brother sold 135 Dutchess County cattle, for sundry owners, at 8c.@9½c. They were mostly of good quality—some of them were quite fat. They varied from $20@$90 ℘ head.

MILCH COWS.

As the trade improves, more cows are sent in, our figures showing a gain of 30 for the week. They now command about $5 ℘ head more than two weeks ago, and sell very well. A right good family cow cannot be had for less than $55@$60. We saw several which were held at the latter price. The stable men are buying to replace the fat cows recently sold off for beef. The sales-stables were pretty well emptied this morning. The 134 offered for sale this week were yarded—40 at Browning's, 38 at Allerton's, 33 at O'Brien's, and 23 at Chamberlin's. Prices vary from $30 for common cows to $45@$55 for good, and $60@$70 for extra milkers, or fancy animals.

VEAL CALVES.

Receipts have been larger than usual at this season. A portion of them were sent for, and sold Friday and Saturday of last week. A large number are "bobs," or very young calves, most of which sold for $2@$2 25 each. Those which will bear weighing bring 5c.@7c. ℘ lb., live weight—a few of the finest might be picked out and sold at 7½c., if selected. The market is good. The 771 head were sold at the following places: 489 at Allerton's; 117 at Chamberlain's; 113 at O'Brien's; and 52 at Browning's.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Doubling the receipts of last weeks gives an over supply of sheep and prices have declined some 37c.@50c. ℘ head, at most of the sales' places. Dressed sheep have also come in abundantly so that mutton is now selling in Washington Market, by the carcass, at 4c.@6c., ℘ lb. Live stock commands 4¼c.@4½c., ℘ lb., gross weight. Pelts have declined 10c.@15c. each in consequence of a falling off in the demand for wool. They now command 88c.@$1 each.

Browning reports the following receipts: From New-York, 4,289 brought in, 901 by J. J. Plattner; 199, Simons & Hossberry; 166, McCarty & Miller; 661, L. Miller; 127, W. Davies; 84, S. O. Smith; 74, L. Bain; 175, J. Setterly; 162, J. Budd & Co.; 177, H. S. Tryon; 136, J. Thomas; 84, J. Sherman; 28, A. Weeks; 84, T. Hallett; 170, C. H. Turner; 188, E. C. Baird; 235, W. Walt; 96, H. Purdy; 197, S. C. Abbey; 181, B. Cook; 84, F. Krum; 80, J. Thomas, 2d. From Canada, 168 by Hossberry & Reynolds, and 166 by G. Mabey. From Indiana, 500 by Crall & Bartlett; 182, Simons & Hossberry, and 91 by W. B. Felt. From New-Jersey, 745 brought in, 23 by J. Cornell; 377, G. B. Holcombe; 22, P. Voorheese; 147, A. Robbins; 41, R. Bellis; 25, P. C. Bloom; 32, Carhart & Young; 16, W. Bundy; 62, S. Smith. From Pennsylvania, 135 by J. C. Miller. From Ohio, 199 by J. Simons. Total, 6,475.

Sales have been fair during the week up to yesterday, when large receipts caused a decline of 37c.@50c. ℘ head. The pens were full to-day, about 900 coming in this morning.

The reported Brokers' sales are as follows:

Bellis & Kent sold

23 N. J. sheep and lambs for J. Cornell.....	$97 75
22 N. J. sheep and lambs for H. Voorhees..	89 75
217 N. J. sheep and lambs for G. B. Holcombe	910 50
667 Ohio sheep and lambs for Carll & Bartlett	2,661 86
41 N. J. sheep for R. Beddis.................	153 75
25 N. J. sheep for P. A. Bloom..............	118 75
62 N. J. sheep for S. Smith..................	205 38
16 N. J. sheep for W. Bunting...............	60 00
160 N. J. sheep and lambs for G. B. Holcombe	720 00
32 N. J. sheep and lambs for Carhart & Young	125 00
60 Penn. sheep and lambs for Mellan.......	187 50
75 Penn. sheep and lambs for E. Earle.....	330 63
91 Ohio sheep and lambs for W. B. Felt....	334 75
1,491	$5,995 62

Which is an average of $4 02 ℘ head.

R. H. Hume sold:

287 head.........	$1,107 62	166 head.........	$897 52
80 head.........	348 75	177 head.........	831 37
84 head.........	402 93	84 head.........	351 75
182 head.........	761 24	198 head.........	835 50
75 head.........	442 50	100 head.........	470 25
42 head.........	187 00	170 head.........	970 00
75 head.........	386 25	34 head.........	166 25
Total............	1,754		$8,158 93

Average $4 65 each.

Thomas C. Larkin reports:

105 sheep & lambs.	$412 75	94 sheep & lambs.	344 00
83 sheep & lambs.	290 50	186 sheep.........	683 50
Total................	468		$1,730 75

Average $3 70.

McCarty & Miller report 401, at an average of $3 75 each.

O'Brien & McGraw report the following receipts for the week. From New-York:

70 by H. A. Lamphur, 374 by J. Collins, 38 by John Fonda, 223 by A. B. Archer, 70 by N. Vanbrenne, 174 by Blinn & Co., 477 M. H. Phillips, 24 by J. Van Alstine, 120 by A. E. New, 57 by O. Hoysdradt, 100 by S. S. Fitch, 99 by D. Rice, 204 by N. Spencer, 87 by S. Fisher, 91 by Isaac Edwards, 92 by J. Clatner, 118 by J. H. New, 98 by C. Shoefelt, 60 by H. W. Dakin, 42 by J. Best, 17 by S. Beckwith, 350 by C. Clum, 7 by J. Finkle, 4 by E. Hunt, 83 by J. Peters, 113 by Z. Woodard, 116 by A. M. Allaire.

From New-Jersey, 102 by T. Coleman, and 31 by J. Stillwell. From Kentucky, 960 by Hopkins & Co. Total, 4,421; or the largest, for a single week, this season. Sales have been pretty good, but there are a large number undisposed of. Those sold were in the following order:

170 sheep.........	$560 00	34 sheep.........	$175 00
188 sheep.........	791 00	30 sheep.........	170 00
203 sheep.........	816 25	71 sheep.........	295 25
70 sheep.........	277 75	62 sheep.........	250 75
295 sheep.........	1,083 25	98 sheep.........	358 00
102 sheep.........	420 75	60 sheep.........	217 50
38 sheep.........	145 25	42 sheep.........	147 00
223 sheep.........	789 75	41 sheep.........	128 12
79 sheep.........	286 37	17 sheep.........	64 00
70 sheep.........	161 87	7 sheep.........	50 00
24 sheep.........	126 50	4 sheep.........	15 00
72 sheep.........	266 88	83 sheep.........	332 00
57 sheep.........	259 50	234 sheep.........	1,019 00
567 sheep.........	2,694 00	113 sheep.........	399 62
100 sheep.........	375 00	171 sheep.........	664 00
99 sheep.........	371 25	70 sheep.........	241 75
204 sheep.........	810 50		
Total............	3,731		$14,841 61

Allerton reports an unusually large number for the week, (2,074,) but a portion of them were received and sold on Friday and Saturday, after the close of last week's regular market day. The demand was very fair, and prices were not as depressed as at some of the other markets.

Chamberlin gives 4,317 as the receipts at his market in Robinson-street.

SWINE.

These, too, have been in much larger supply. The diminished numbers of last week left a hungry market, but full supplies coming in now reduced the quotations to about our former figures. The stock has all been sold, and unless they continue to come in still more plentifully, prices will hardly decline, as the demand continues good. The footings for the week give 10,862, all of which have been sold at the Fortieth-street yards located upon the North River.

G. W. Dorman, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime..........	6½c.@6⅞c.	8½c.@8⅞c.
Corn Hogs—Medium.......	6½c.@6½c.	8c. @8½c.
Corn Hogs—Light and fat....	6½c.@6⅝c.	8½c.@8⅝c.
Still Hogs...................	5⅞c.@6c.	7½c.@7¾c.

The market is lower than it has been. Arrivals are too heavy to keep the prices up.

The Horse Market.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1860.

There remained unsold at Twenty-fourth-street Stables, at the commencement of the week, 520 head of all kinds. First-class coach-horses have been in request, but no sales have been effected. Two teams, second-class, changed hands at $550@$600 ℘ pair. A few good single roadsters sold at $250@$300, and second-class at $175@$200. Some inquiry prevails for saddle-horses, but no sales have been reported. First-class draught horses have been in limited request, and prices show a slight decline, averaging $175 each, or $300 ℘ pair. A few railroad and omnibus horses were bought at $125@$130, each. No demand exists for horses wanted by shippers. The supply on hand is good. New-York Tattersall report two pair fine horses sold, for export, at $1,000@$1,100 ℘ pair. At New-York Sales Stable, 33 head were offered, and 4 sold, at an average of $210 each. Very few horses are for sale in the livery stables, save such as have been used in the City. The principal portion of the stock on hand consist of cheap workers.... The total sales for the week amount to 61 head, leaving on hand 482 head this evening, with a dull market. Number of deaths from sickness and casualities 71 head, not counting the 80 head destroyed by the fire at the Tenth-avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy,* with *fish, hot* or cold *meats, game,* &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many imitations under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Dépôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT CASES, &c. —JOHN GATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer of Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags, has opened a store at No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st., to accommodate his up-town friends, and still retains his old stand, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

ENGINE TURNING LATHE FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—A circular lathe, with attachments for doing all kinds of work, and warranted in perfect order; has been in use only one year.
O. G. BENNET, No. 6 John-st.

FOR SALE.—NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES, Pellham Seedling Potatoes, Pellham Pippin Cider, and triple refined Vinegar. Samples may be seen at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.
M. A. J. LYNCH.

A PERSON IN POVERTY WOULD BE thankful to get embroidery on muslin or linen; she will give the best of references. Address C. L., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, for one month. The Lord loves them that have pity on the poor.

TRY OLIVER'S PULMONARY WAFERS —For coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c. You will not regret it. Sold by druggists generally, and at No. 609 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MASKS AND FACES—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—TOODLES A FATHER.

WINTER GARDEN—ROMEO AND JULIET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—CAPTAIN KYD—MOTHER GOOSE—DODGING FOR A WIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—ROSE ELMER.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From the National Capital, the intelligence reaches us that a decidedly better feeling prevails in reference to the excitement in the South, the dispatches received there warranting the belief that the comparative calmness which will follow the first ebullition of feeling will bring with it a corresponding caution, which must prevent the commission of any act which would tend to precipitate disunion. Our dispatches from various points this morning will tend to confirm this view. The last intemperate harangue of Mr. KEITT, the apostle of South Carolina Disunionism, is bearing its legitimate fruits, in "giving pause" to honest men. His assertion that President BUCHANAN is pledged to uphold secession, it will be seen, is flatly denied. Virginia is moving in the right direction. A grand mass meeting of all those opposed to disunion, without distinction of party, is to be held at Staunton, on Saturday, in which prominent men will take part. We publish an extract of a private letter from Mr. BOTTS to a gentleman in this City, in which he takes occasion to refute some of the ridiculous stories which have been put in circulation, in reference to the feeling in the Old Dominion.

Senator DOUGLAS, on his arrival at New-Orleans from Mobile, on Thursday last, was received at the depôt by an immense crowd, and Hon. PIERRE SOULE delivered an address of welcome, in which he assured him that he was received as a vanquished man, with the same enthusiasm as would have greeted him had he been victorious. Mr. DOUGLAS made a short speech in response, and was subsequently escorted by a procession through the streets, to the St. Charles Hotel, where he made another speech. He deprecated disunion on account of the success of Mr. LINCOLN—more especially as both houses of Congress would be in opposition to him, and his hands would be tied, even if he had the disposition to injure the South. He thought, in fact, that Mr. LINCOLN was rather to be pitied than otherwise.

Ex-Mayor SWANN, of Baltimore, addressed a large meeting at the Bell and Everett Head-quarters, last evening. He advised that all the States, North and South, send delegates to a General Convention, at which the North should guaranty the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law and "the equal right of the South to a full participation in the occupancy of the Territories."

The Republican General Committee, at a special meeting last evening, passed a series of resolutions regarding the present political crisis. A willingness is expressed to bear the consequences of Mr. LINCOLN'S election, be they what they may, but confidence is reposed in the stability of the Government, precluding any fear of a disruption of the Union.

According to the dispatch of our correspondent at Washington, the action of the British Government in withdrawing her Minister from Mexico and suspending diplomatic relations with that country, is exciting considerable speculations in official circles. So far as is yet ascertained, no special cause for this movement has been assigned. Meantime the American Minister, Mr. MCLANE, has been instructed to cooperate with the Spanish and French Ministers in attempting to secure a suspension of hostilities, and the establishment of a Provisional Government until the people of Mexico can decide by ballot which faction they will be content to receive as the dominant party. This policy is now regarded by the Administration as the only one through which the present unhappy condition of affairs can be terminated.

The Spanish steam frigate *Benenguela*, Commander DE ARIA, arrived at this port last evening from Havana. She came here for repairs, and will proceed to the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, where she will be taken on the Dock. The *Benenguela* mounts 57 guns, and carries 390 men.

No business of special importance was transacted by the Board of Supervisors at their meeting yesterday. Bills footing up a round sum were received for fitting up the polls for the late election. According to the official statement of the County Treasurer, there are now $674,501 92 in his hands.

In the Board of Education a resolution was adopted ordering the salaries of the dismissed Fourth Ward teachers to be paid for the two months, inclusively, between the time of their original dismission, which was declared to be illegal, and the time when they were legally dismissed.

A lecture was delivered before the New-York Teachers' Association, last evening, by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, upon "Education—Its Diversity of Methods and Unity of Purpose." It was an hour in length and was listened to by a large and intelligent audience.

The second day's session of the Board of Election Canvassers was as formal and spiritless as calling off figure columns, and incessant repetition of the names of recent candidates for office could make it. For the First, Seventh, Ninth and Thirteenth Wards, the canvass was completed yesterday, making eight Wards gone through with so far. It is the intention to furnish the canvass this week, if possible.

The Court of General Sessions yesterday transacted no business, the cases on the calendar not being prepared by the defense. In the Oyer and Terminer the entire day was occupied in the trial of JAMES ENRIGHT, for ticket swindling. He was convicted. Several witnesses, among them Com. VANDERBILT and HORACE F. CLARK, neglected the summons of the Court, and were brought in by officers, on attachment. The HERMITAGE HALL case against ex-Alderman CORNELL, in the Superior Court, Special Term, before Justice MONCRIEF, is now on trial, and will likely occupy several days. In the Common Pleas, before Judge HILTON, the Twelfth Ward School case, GILDERSLEVE vs. VANCE, is also now in progress.

There was a recovery yesterday, of 5 ₩ cent. in stocks from the lowest prices of the panic market of Tuesday, and a brighter feeling generally in Money affairs. New-York Central 74¾; Erie 32.

Sales of Flour, Wheat and Corn were more extensive. Prices of Wheat and Corn favored sellers. The decline in rates on freight to the principal ports of Great Britain, encouraged shippers to purchase freely. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Hay, Hops and Tallow. Adamantine Candles were in lively request. Provisions, Metals, Oils, Hemp, Seeds, Whisky, Naval Stores, Dyewoods and Foreign Liquors were quiet. There were 462 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been abundantly supplied during the week, the total receipts at all the City Yards for the week ending yesterday numbering 5,950 beef cattle, 134 milch cows, 771 veal calves, 17,287 sheep and lambs, 10,862 live hogs. Total, 35,204, which is an increase of 16,840 over last week. The prices of beef cattle remained about at last week's advance up to this morning, when large fresh receipts, and the fact that butchers had laid in considerable supplies from the irregular receipts during the week, knocked prices down about $5 ₩ head. At this reduction the yards were about cleared out, although the market dragged heavily. Milch cows are in fair demand, and good animals are $5 ₩ head higher than a month ago. Veal calves have sold well, and the pens are empty. Sheep and lambs are in excess, and prices 3¼c.@50c. ₩ head lower. Live hogs are in fair supply with a good demand, and prices about as last week.

Secession—How is it to be Accomplished?

The idea that a State can secede from the Union whenever a majority of its people see fit, for any cause, or for no cause, and with the passive acquiescence of the Federal Government, is the strangest folly of the day. Those who maintain this proposition, seem to overlook the fact that the President of the United States has taken an oath to support the Constitution, and see that the laws are faithfully executed. Among the duties of the Executive, as defined in the second Article of the Constitution, it is declared that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Article Sixth declares that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." The next clause declares that "The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution." The President, before entering upon the duties of his office, "shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

How any rational man can suppose, in view of these facts, that the President, whatever be his feelings, can waive the execution of the laws in States which may claim to have seceded from the Union, is a mystery which we are unable to solve. If the Presidential office were in the hands of the most uncompromising disunionist in South Carolina, he could not, as a man of honor, hold the position and suffer the laws and Constitution to be trampled under foot. His oath would constrain him against his inclinations, to employ all the land and naval forces of the Union in their enforcement; and if he could not, conscientiously or consistently do this, he would be impelled by his horror of perjury to resign the office.

The very idea of laws, and of an Executive to enforce them, implies that resistance may be expected. The old Confederation had no power to enforce its laws upon the States; it had no power to collect revenue or to punish disobedience; and the consequence was, that its laws amounted to mere recommendations, or petitions to the bounty of the States. The States took their time for the payment of their quotas, and the consequence was, that many of them were in arrear for years together, and the Federal Treasury was ever on the point of bankruptcy. This failure of the States to pay their respective shares of the public burdens was the great obstacle which WASHINGTON had to encounter in the successful prosecution of the Revolutionary struggle; and his letters teem with complaints on the subject. Finally, after the war terminated, and the vital necessity for contributions ceased, some of the States almost ceased to pay any attention to the appeals of the Congress; and a disruption of the Confederacy, with a loss of all the advantages gained by the war, seemed inevitable, unless the hands of the General Government could be strengthened. This perilous condition of things at length brought the people to their senses, and a Convention was called, "in order to form a more perfect Union." The great distinguishing feature of the Constitution framed by this Convention is the power which it confers upon the General Government "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States." It was thus specifically clothed with power to do what the States had been tardy or neglectful in doing, viz.: to collect the taxes.

These facts will not be denied by any candid and intelligent man. They are among the most conspicuous incidents of our American history; and they leave not a shadow of doubt that the very object of the change from the original league of States to the "more perfect Union" was to enable the General Government to collect the taxes, and enforce the laws in cases where any of the States may become indifferent or averse to their enforcement.

Mr. BUCHANAN, therefore, has no alternative but to enforce the laws, however much he may regret the necessity of bringing the Federal Government into collision with those of any of the States. Mr. LINCOLN will be placed in precisely the same predicament. He may wish to avoid the shedding of blood. He may desire concilliation and compromise, but he has no discretion. If the laws be resisted, they must be enforced.

The Disunionists themselves must be conscious of the correctness of these positions, as their military preparations clearly imply. Why prepare for war if they only mean to assert a Constitutional right? They admit by their appeal to arms, that they are proposing to do what must necessarily bring them into collision with the Federal Government. They profess to desire a peaceable secession, but they are taking a course which must necessarily bring them in conflict with the United States authorities. This is certainly not the part of prudence or of safety.

If any of the States wish peaceably to secede from the Union, the proper course would seem to be *by a change in the Constitution.* This may be brought about in either of two modes, which are pointed out by the Constitution itself. Amendments may be proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, or by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, which amendments "shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

By an amendment to the Constitution any State or States may be, at their request, declared to be no longer parts of the Union, and the terms and conditions of the secession, and the future relations of the seceding States to this Union, may be arranged on the most amicable principles; and when we reflect that this is the only possible mode of effecting a peaceable dissolution of the Union, is it not worth while to try it? If it becomes clearly apparent that any one, or several States of this Union, by the unanimous voice of their people, desire to secede from the Union, we believe that there are few who would insist on holding them as conquered provinces. There would, in that case, cease to be a union of equal States, and in its place we should have a consolidated Government, resting on force for its maintenance.

While, therefore, we reject the idea of a discretionary power in the States to secede, whenever a majority, or plurality of their people may become disatisfied with a law, or an Administration, as utterly untenable, and inconsistent with the powers confered upon the Federal Executive by the Constitution, we at the same time admit the injustice and inexpediency of relying upon force to bind States together which have become permanently alienated. If the Cotton States, therefore, wish to go out of the Union peaceably, if they wish to avoid the horrors of civil war, and to live in peace with a people who are to become alien to them, they should not begin by resisting the laws, and thus precipitating war, but by proposing a General Convention, or an alteration of the Constitution. Is it not better to try this course, rather than rashly to involve themselves in a conflict the terrible issues of which no man can foresee?

Treatment of Kansas by the Administration.

Kansas has been as sedulously kept in the background during the Lincoln-Fusion campaign as it was prominently placed in the foreground during the last Presidential struggle. In the present campaign, questions of more tremendous import, affecting the integrity, if not the existence, of free constitutional government, have entirely overborne the murmurs of our hapless trans-Missourian sister, whose faintest shriek formerly reverberated throughout the Republic. But the political condition of Kansas at the present time, and during the past four years, furnishes a very forcible comment on the misconduct of the Administration. From 1856 till the present time Kansas has been in a chronic state of disaffection towards it,—as virulent as its causes were outrageous. The feelings of her settlers toward Mr. BUCHANAN are those of positive personal *hatred*, and that, too, of an intensity that could have been produced only by long-continued injustice. They bear no resemblance in their nature to the disapproval of his general policy which is so universal in the Free States, nor to the chagrin of his life-long friends whom, when in power, he has forsaken and maligned, nor even to the somewhat intense enmity of the Forney and Saunders type; they are more akin to the feeling which PERIO and his compatriots may be supposed to entertain for BOMBALINO, than anything for which the history of this country furnishes a parallel.

The article in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*, on the Presidency of Mr. BUCHANAN, says that even "in the last year of his term of office, the affairs of Kansas remain to be settled, and are still as doubtful and dangerous as ever." So far as any pacifying action on the part of Mr. BUCHANAN is concerned, the reviewer is correct, but in so far as the question in dispute four years ago related to the triumph of Freedom or Slavery in the Territory, that has been unalterably settled by quite another power than that of the President, and in quite another way from what he and his faction anticipated.

But, for his defeat by the squatters in that contest, the President has had his revenge, more overwhelming to them by far than the wager of battle; and terrible indeed to many a poor pioneer has been the vengeance which he has taken.

During the turmoil and struggle of 1855–6, the rifle was more familiar to the hands of the Kansas farmer than the plow, and little was done by them except to break up patches of land here and there, on which they might raise enough corn for their immediate necessities; but 1857, and a new Administration, opened cheerfully upon the Territory; tens of thousands of emigrants, rich at least in brawny arms, poured in, and the generous soil gave them responsive welcome; while under the political control of WALKER and STANTON, peace was everywhere established. But the corn had not yet sprouted, and peace had hardly begun to bear fruit, when the President quarreled with WALKER, and confusion once more ran riot from the Kansas to Fort Scott; the border forays were reopened all over the Southern Counties, and the bloody massacres of the Marais des Cygnes and the struggles of MONTGOMERY and JOHN BROWN, almost opened up the prospect of a war of extermination. More dreaded by the squatter even than this, however, a proclamation from Washington announced that all the lands in the Kickapoo and Lecompton Land Districts (comprising nearly the whole of the settled portions of the Territory) were to be forced into market, and sold to the highest bidder, and each penniless pioneer was thus compelled either to obtain $200, or see the fruits of his labor devoured by speculators. In 1858, the financial crash of the previous year made itself felt with crushing severity in Kansas, and property was depreciated to such an extent that three-fourths of the lots in every town and village were sold, to pay their taxes. But still, during both this and the following year, the President ceaselessly distressed and drove away the settlers by continued sales of their lands before they had husbanded a single bushel of corn. And now comes 1860 with its unparalleled drouth, and concentrates all the miseries of the past in general famine; and now too, in the very hour of their distress, it is announced that the President has ordered the sale, on the 3d of next month, of the tract known as the "New-York Indian Lands," comprising over 200,000 acres, and on which are hundreds of half-starving settlers, while it is also stated that the United States dragoons have, just on the verge of Winter, driven off 74 families from the "Neutral Lands," and burned down their cabins.

Had these lands all been kept back from forced sale, as the circumstances demanded—had the settlers been given time to pay for them, as has been the rule in other new States and Territories—had Kansas been admitted to the Union, for which she has earnestly prayed thrice, and had the customary grants of land been given for public works and railroads—had the constituted authorities maintained public peace and order—gaunt Famine would not have reared its head to-day in that fair Territory, nor would her deserted cabins and fleeing people furnish such a monument of desolation to the misrule and imbecility of Mr. BUCHANAN. Amid the general joy that will pervade the country next March at the close of his term of power, none will be so deep as that of Kansas; and no State in the Union will hail with such rapture the day of redemption in the election of the great Western Pioneer as the long-suffering and now dejected and famine-stricken people whose cabins dot the mighty expanse between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains.

The Warsaw Comedy of Emperors.

The mother of ALEXANDER II. deserves a place among the noblest maternal heroines of history. She has rescued her son from a great peril, at the expense of her own comfort; for an Emperor cannot afford to become ridiculous, and the position of the Czar at Warsaw, in the company of the Prince Regent of Prussia and of the Emperor of Austria, was fast verging upon the absurd, when the Dowager Empress of Russia threw herself upon her sick-bed, telegraphed to her Imperial child that her life was in danger, and broke up the preposterous conference, into which he had so weakly suffered himself to be seduced. We all of us, alas, know what it is to meet by accident at the corner of the street somebody whom we know very well, for whom we care very little, with whom we have no sort of relations to maintain, and to whom consequently we have nothing in the world to say. The first moment of the collision passes off well enough. We shake hands, smile, are delighted to see one another, charmed or disgusted as the case may be with the weather, and each having just read the same newspaper, ardently inquire of each other as to the news of the day. Then comes a fearful pause. Each burns to escape; neither wishes to reveal his flame. We stand, and smile, and babble incoherent nonsense. In that supreme instant a hodman, carrying bricks to the top of a neighboring house, considerately drops from his ladder and is dashed to pieces at our feet, or a horse takes fright in a primitive van, and rushes, with a chaos of wheels, behind him, through a druggist's window. We are shocked at the calamity, but under cover of its friendly tumult our demon drops us; we shake hands once more, and slip relieved away, each about his own business. The Empress-Dowager of Russia has been the falling hodman and the runaway horse of the embarrassed Emperors at Warsaw.

Announced with portentous intimations of coming woe to all the world; with angry mutterings from Vienna of new Holy Alliances to protect the bastinado and the Pope; with ill-concealed ecstacies over anticipated coalitions against the new NAPOLEON, from the English Press, the Warsaw Conference has come to pass. Two Emperors and a Prince Regent, representing the three Powers upon whom history has set her enduring hand as the robbers of Poland, meet in the Polish capital to devise ways and means for elevating international law in the respect of mankind. Diplomacy has a thousand courtly phrases for the objects proposed to themselves by these crowned confederations. We have selected the vaguest and the most decorous of them all. Journalism, however, has a larger license of accurate description, and may frankly tell the frank truth. Russia, Prussia and Austria are disturbed at the progress of modern rights, and would like to see if nothing can be done to prop up ancient wrongs. Austria is unhappy at the prospect of losing the last of the provinces which she stole fifty years ago from Italy, and cannot convince herself that other imperialities in which she takes delight as well territorial as political, are absolutely safe in the present temper of mankind. Russia is vexed at the constraint under which she has been put by Western Europe to keep the peace and wait events in the East. Prussia, with Silesia and Posen under her heel, fears that a NAPOLEON of 1860 may imitate a FREDERIC of 1760, and carry France eastward over the Rhine as the dashing FRITZ carried Prussia southward along the Elbe. Neither of the princes who now stand for these States exactly loves his brother princes, but each of them probably remembers and trembles at the proverb which assures us that when "thieves fall out, honest men come by their own;" and so each is anxious to see if he cannot make some arrangement with his fellow-sovereigns which shall fortify himself without too much strengthening them. This is the plain English of the Warsaw Conference, and one can hardly imagine a more delicate satisfaction than it must have afforded to the Emperor of the French to be invited to join so agreeable a party. There is always something amusing in the subtlety of intriguers, but of all conceivable varieties of subtlety none is so amusing as the wide-eyed, open-mouthed subtlety of a thorough-paced princely blockhead. And when the Emperor of Austria begged the Emperor of the French to come and stultify himself by joining with Prussia, Russia and himself in a protest against the progress of Italian liberty, the trap was so very simple as to be positively as "good as a play." NAPOLEON could have gone to Warsaw only to confirm in that capital that solemn abrogation of the whole system of 1815, which events have already so nearly accomplished. As this was not the entertainment offered him, NAPOLEON did not go. In his absence the whole affair has lost even the outward appearance of dignity and importance. It has made the "legitimate Powers" and their high-minded adviser, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, just a trifle more ridiculous than they were before, and the Czar ALEXANDER has his mother only to thank for rescuing him from the stage before the whole audience had fairly caught the spirit of the joke and burst into inextinguishable laughter.

Two people only of importance have any reason to rejoice in the Polish pow-wow of 1860. The Austrian Minister, Count RECHBERG, is the finer for it by the Grand Cordon of St. Andrew, presented to him by ALEXANDER, and the Russian Minister, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, is the richer for it by a snuff-box, set with diamonds, which has been laid in his palm by FRANCIS JOSEPH. Perhaps it was hardly worth while to shake all Europe for a yard or two of ribbon and a pinch of powdered tobacco. To Italy, and to Liberty, however, it was abundantly worth the while that all men should be made to recognize how completely the ruler of France has won his great game; how impotent the dynastic diplomacy of Europe has become; and what irresistible power, after all, reposes in the logic of right, and the secular drift of common sense.

AN UNWISE PROCEEDING.—It is announced that the Burgesses Corps, of Albany, have resolved to attend LINCOLN'S inauguration at Washington in their military capacity. We hope they will change their purpose. It has never been usual for organized bodies of this kind, to take any part in the inauguration ceremonies, and the proclamation of such a purpose now can have no other effect than to exasperate the South and increase the sectional feeling which is already much too strong. If the members of this Corps desire to be present on the occasion, let them go as individual citizens,—as civilians, and not as a military organization. No plan could be devised better calculated to lead to collision and strife than the gathering of such companies from different sections of the country. There is an implied menace in the announcement of their intention to go, which is wholly needless and mischievous. It is the duty of every Northern man to allay, rather than increase the existing excitement; and we trust that, upon reflection, the Burgesses Corps of Albany will see the propriety of doing nothing that shall augment the hostility which is likely to greet the incoming Administration.

England on the Isthmus.

We have received, by the last two mails from Panama, full particulars of the late unpleasant misunderstanding between the American and English Naval Commanders on the station, and are now able to form an opinion of the merits of the dispute. Our readers already know that the town of Panama was threatened, some weeks ago, with a repetition of the terrible massacre of 1856, and that, to avert the danger, a large force of British and American seamen and marines was landed from the ships-of-war in the harbor. So far, so good; for, in a time of such imminent peril, and in a country where the Government is notoriously unable to preserve order, American citizens would be as thankful for British protection as for the protection of their own flag. At any rate, the intervention was timely, as by its means the outbreak was checked.

As soon as their services were no longer required the American forces were withdrawn, but the British remained in possession. This act of itself is sufficient to call forth a protest from our Government. The United States are preëminently interested in the Panama Isthmus, as being, at present, the most important highway of travel between the Atlantic and Pacific States. Over this transit there passes annually, fifty thousand American citizens, six hundred tons of American mails, one hundred millions of American bullion, and many millions of dollars worth of American merchandise, and it is perfectly clear that our interest in the tranquillity of the transit immeasurably transcends that of any other Power on earth. Setting aside altogether the silly vaunt of our "Monroe Doctrine," we cannot allow any Power, and especially a rival commercial Power, to assume a Protectorate that the United States do not equally share, or gain a foothold upon the Isthmus that may work to our disadvantage. This Great Britain has done. British marines kept guard over Panama long after all fears of a disturbance had been quieted, and their interference with the liberty of Panama residents became at last highly offensive and insulting. When, however, they went so far as to arrest American officers, the American Commodore very properly interfered, and insisted upon their withdrawal. A correspondence ensued between the British Commander and Commodore MONTGOMERY; and the former, by acceding to the American demand, has probably saved a vast amount of diplomatic writing and explanation.

It has been evident for some time past that British influence in Central America has acquired an undue predominance; but for this we have only to thank the utter inefficiency of our own Administration. While American Representatives in Central America have been squandering their time in drunken debaucheries, and otherwise proving themselves incapable of performing or even understanding their duties, British Ministers like Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY and Mr. WYKE have been making treaties in which all the privileges that the United States ever sought to obtain are fully conceded. In Panama, also, Great Britain, encouraged by our apathy and neglect, has assumed a protectorate which we ought not to tolerate for a moment, but which our citizens are compelled to accept, as long as the American Government shows itself incapable of maintaining the police of American waters. We trust, if there is any life at all left in Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, that explanations will be demanded from the Governments of New-Grenada and Great Britain concerning the late Isthmian dispute. Great Britain has always professed an earnest wish to secure the neutrality of all the important highways between the Atlantic and the Pacific. We desire nothing more for Panama. But we are certainly more deeply interested than other nations in having the safety of that Isthmus guaranteed, and this cannot be done while a foreign Power is permitted to land troops, arrest American citizens, and maintain an offensive protectorate as long as a local Intendente may choose to permit the intrusion.

PREACHING VS. PRACTICE.—Private letters have been received in this City from the Secretary of War, announcing practically his acceptance, as a constitutional necessity, of the result of the late Presidential struggle; and stating that he would regard all attempts to dissolve the Union on account of Mr. LINCOLN'S election, as measures, both premature in their time of initiation and only tending to throw discredit on those who would impeach and convict, in advance, a candidate who has received the suffrages of States representing a majority in the Electoral College of the United States. Gov. FLOYD'S assurances are of the most decisive character,—being accompanied by his declaration of a purpose to do everything in his power to prevent the success of disunion schemes.

This is very gratifying. But unfortunately the telegraph at the same moment brings us news that the Federal arms at Charleston have been placed under the protection of the Charleston Light Infantry. We may expect to hear presently that Fort Moultrie is in the custody of the Charleston Artillery, and that the Custom-house has been intrusted to the care of the Treasurer of South Carolina. If these reports are well founded, they place Mr. FLOYD in the unpleasant position of announcing his purpose to do one thing, in order that he may with the greater security do exactly the opposite. We shall await further advices, however, before deciding him guilty of so discreditable a proceeding.

THE FUGITIVE CASE AT CHICAGO.—It may be well to anticipate the clamor which the recent negro escapade at Chicago will provoke among declared Disunionists, by having it distinctly understood that the fugitive involved had not escaped from any Slave State; but that she came from the Territory of Nebraska. While the constitutional obligation to return a slave who has fled from "a State" is accepted by the great body of Northern people, there is discovered neither constitutional or legal requirement for returning a slave who has fled from a Territory—and especially a Territory where Slavery has only an exceptional existence, without any claim to satisfying a popular want, or prevailing as a popular institution. And if there be one point upon which Northern sentiment is well settled, it is in regarding Slavery as the creature of local legal being; and Slavery, it is needless to say, has never been established by law in Nebraska. The distinction is not unnecessary; for in the dearth of any rational apprehension of the order of things to be established next year, this occurrence, following so soon after a Republican victory, may be absurdly and mischievously misinterpreted by the indifferently provided casuists of secession. The simple fact is, a negro held to service without warrant of law in a Territory escaping, there can be no warrant of law to recover him, where Slavery is positively illegal.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' BALL—ACCOUNTS SETTLED AND BALANCE PAID.—The Committee of Arrangements for the Prince's Ball have made a full adjustment of their accounts, and find a surplus of $12,260 on hand! Here is their statement of receipts and expenses:

RECEIPTS.

From the 400 members of the General Committee, $100 each	$40,000 00
For 33 Supplementary Tickets, issued by order of Executive Committee, at $15 each	495 00
For proceeds of articles left over from ball	511 65
Total	$41,006 65

EXPENSES.

Committee on Invitations, (Isaac H. Brown's bill,)	$55 00
Committee on Tickets and Finance—sundry bills	605 84
Committee on Reception—sundry bills	144 60
Committee on Music and House—sundry bills	6,410 00
Committee on Decorations—sundry bills	7,844 48
Committee on Supper and Floor—sundry bills	13,466 00
Committee on Police and Carriages—sundry bills	345 68
Committee to proceed to Canada	nil.
Committee to proceed to Washington	nil.
Clerk hire, printing, stationery, &c	1,075 10
Total	$30,746 65
Balance on hand	$13,260 00

The Executive Committee have accordingly sent a check to each of the 400 members of the General Committee for $30 65, the amount to which they are entitled. Here is an example for the Japanese Committee to follow. Let them make up their accounts and give them to the public. The election is over now, and they can afford to close up this business. Or, do they prefer to wait until the *Charter* election is over also?

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD SENT HOME.—The first person excluded from South Carolina, in its present non-intercourse temper, is a schoolmaster. Mr. WM. C. WOODS, of Maschusetts, had repaired to Charleston to fill a pedagogical engagement in the Barnwell District, but with that keen scent for men of his sort, which distinguishes the owners of souls, his mission was detected, and with astonishing lenity, considering the gravity of his contemplated offence, Mr. WOODS was merely returned to Boston by the following steamer. It is, indeed, high time that some check should be put upon the incendiary attempts of Massachusetts to enlighten those who sit in the shadow of the palmetto. From the time Commissioner HOARE was gently dismissed by the chivalry, notwithstanding the subversive nature of his errand, to this moment, more or less activity has existed upon that track of the underground railroad, which returns to the South in exchange for its runaway negros, fugitive school-masters from New-England. What the teaching and example of these men have been, may be seen from a glance at the present attitude of the northernmost Slave States, who instead of sustaining South Carolina in its daring and defiant posture, disclose a painful willingness to wait and make sure what there is to dare, and what to defy. Such are not wanted in South Carolina. The demand is for drill-sergeants and tacticians, of which New-England is a tardy leader.

TRANQUILIZING THE SOUTHERN MIND.—The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* makes the following suggestions:

"The conservative men of New-York might do something towards tranquilizing the Southern mind by an appeal, not to the South, but to the Republican North. Let the Legislatures of the Northern States, which have enacted laws obstructing the execution of the Fugitive Slave law *be called together by their Governors, and then let those laws, so obnoxious to the South, be repealed.* This would be a step towards concillation, but there is no ground to hope that it will be taken."

The only States which threaten disunion are those which have never, comparatively speaking, lost any fugitive slaves. They are the States of the extreme South, whose slaves cannot reach the North except by passing through the border Slave States. Those States have reason to complain that their fugitive slaves are not returned:—but they are not the States which are now threatening disunion. South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, which are the seceding States, have lost no fugitives. They have never suffered in the least from the obnoxious laws to which this correspondent refers.

It is not easy to see, therefore, how the repeal of those laws could possibly have the effect which he anticipates. He is quite right, moreover, in saying that no such action can be taken, under menaces of disunion. He would himself despise any Northern State that should repeal any law on its statute book merely on the strength of such a demand.

A SECESSIONIST SAMSON.—The chivalrous KEITT is reported as inviting his constituents to fling their arms around the pillars of the Federal temple, and bring universal ruin upon the country. Mr. KEITT obviously borrows his metaphor from the story of Samson, and discovers analogies between the temple of Liberty and that of Dagon. But KEITT is hardly strong enough to bear away the gates of Gaza; and South Carolina is not by very long odds the Holy Land. The only thing fairly common in the parallel is the blindness of the two destroyers, in which perhaps the modern rather exceeds the scriptural hero. But the blindness of the Hebrew without his strength would never have worked the miracle; a fact that in the prevalent obscuration may have been lost sight of. It is nevertheless important.

A PEACE-OFFERING FOR THE COUNTRY.—The *Journal of Commerce* is greatly alarmed for the peace of the country, and very anxious for the adoption of some plan whereby it may be preserved. One of its correspondents makes this timely and sagacious suggestion:

MESSRS. EDITORS: How will the Senate of the United States, in counting the Electoral vote to be cast for President in December, consider the votes cast by the nine States, which, in violation of the Constitution, have passed personal Liberty bills? Will the votes of those States be counted in? *Or will they, as Inspectors of Election, reject votes cast by persons not qualified to vote?* A. B.

We should like to know what the *Journal* thinks of the suggestion. Will it not favor the public with its opinion?

We are requested by Mr. DEXTER A. HAWKINS to state that he *prepaid* the telegraphic message sent by him to Mr. LINCOLN, which was referred to in the letter of our Springfield Correspondent yesterday.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Suspension of Diplomatic Relations with Mexico by Great Britain—Minister McLane's Instructions—Military Intelligence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The withdrawal of the Minister and the suspension of diplomatic relations with Mexico by England, is the subject of much speculation in official circles here. No special cause seems to have been assigned. In the meantime, Mr. McLANE has been instructed to coöperate with the Spanish and French Ministers, in securing a suspension of hostilities and the establishment of a Provisional Government until popular elections can be held. This policy has been yielded to by the Administration, as the only hope of terminating the civil war.

Heavy mails were received at the Department this morning, from the Pacific, but containing nothing of special interest not heretofore published.

Assistant-Surgeon SHORT is assigned to duty with the recruits to sail from New-York on the 21st inst., for San Francisco.

Major ENOCH STEEN, First Dragoons, is assigned to the command of Fort Walla Walla.

A detachment of troops from Fort Walla Walla, under Capt. DENT, Ninth Infantry, has been ordered to the scene of the reported massacre of emigrants in the vicinity of Salmon Falls, on the Snake River, to recover the survivors, if any, and to punish the aggressors. The detachment is to be composed of Company E, First Dragoons, and details from Companies I, B and E, Ninth Infantry—the latter mounted on mules with forty days' rations and an ample supply of ammunition. Assistant Surgeon TAYLOR accompanies the expedition.

The Warm Spring Reservation is to be protected by Lieut. GREGG and eighteen privates of Company H, First Dragoons. Q.

ADDITIONAL ELECTION RETURNS.

RICHMOND COUNTY—[OFFICIAL.]

For Union ticket	2,370
For Republican ticket	1,408
Union majority	962
	Majority.
For Kelly	705
For Crain	766
Smith, (Congress)	868
Wright, (Canal Commissioner)	742
Wandel, (County Treasurer)	764
Ellingwood, (Assistant Treasurer)	675
Behne, Rep., (School Commissioner)	132
Rhoders, (State Prison Inspector)	748
Vaughn, (Justice Sessions)	673
Goold, (Coroner)	633
Against Suffrage	2,385

NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The official vote of New-Jersey is now in. The following persons are elected Electors: Wm. Cooke, Democrat; Joel Parker, Democrat; Theodore Runyon, Democrat; Joseph C. Hornblower, Republican; Charles E. Elmer, Republican; Edward W. Ivins, Republican, and Isaac W. Scudder, Republican.

The three Douglas Democrats are elected by from 3,000 to 4,000 majority.

The straight Douglas ticket carried just enough votes from Messrs. Vroom, Wurtz, Condict and Brewer to defeat them. Messrs. Brewer and Wurtz are defeated by some 1,500, while the others lose it by from 100 to 300. In some parts of the State the people voted as though the news of the fusion had never reached them.

Take all the vote together there is a majority of from 3,000 to 4,000 against LINCOLN.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The last accounts are unexpectedly favorable to Bell, and the full official returns may be necessary to decide the result in this State.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The popular majority against BRECKINRIDGE in this State is nearly 2,000.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Eighty-three counties (official) give LINCOLN 107,031; DOUGLAS, 84,531; BRECKINRIDGE, 11,235; BELL, 5,003. LINCOLN's plurality 22,500, and will probably reach 23,000. Majority over all, 5,000.

Resignation of the Governor's Private Secretary.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

GEO. BLISS, Jr., has resigned as Private Secretary of Gov. MORGAN. It is said that he will resume the practice of law in New-York. LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, a gentleman, unexceptionable in every respect, and deservedly popular with all parties, is appointed Private Secretary in place of Mr. BLISS.

Mr. DOTY was Deputy State Treasurer from 1850 to 1858, and has been Chief Clerk of the Executive Department for two years past. JOHN H. LINSLEY, now Deputy Clerk, has been appointed Chief Clerk.

Fire at Eagle Harbor.

SARNIA, C. W., Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Intelligence has just been received that the Northwestern Mining Company's warehouse at Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, has been burned with the Winter supplies. The machinery was saved.

The Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14—11 P. M.

The steamship *Canada*, from Halifax, is signalled. She will arrive up to port between 1 and 2 A. M. Her news has already been telegraphed over the wires.

Republican Demonstration at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The Republicans and Wide-Awakes are having a grand torch-light procession and illumination to-night. The whole city is in a blaze of light, and the procession is a very large one.

Failure in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

ELSTNER & FISHER, flour dealers, have failed, and made an assignment. Their liabilities are not stated.

Burning of the West Point Rice Mills.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The *Mercury* reports the burning of the West Point Rice Mills last night. Loss $75,000. The fire was caused by the machinery.

Sailing of the Europa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The *Europa* sailed at 11 o'clock, with 28 passengers for Liverpool and 18 for Halifax.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

The Approaching Trial of Burch vs. Burch—Excitement in Chicago.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, Nov. 12, 1860.

The approaching trial of the Burch divorce case excites considerable interest in the community where all the parties are so well known. The court at which the case is to be tried opens to-day at Naperville, DuPage County, about thirty miles from this city, and in a few days Chicago will be well represented there. Both parties have been busy preparing evidence to be submitted, and it is conceded that each will do the utmost to blacken the character of the other. A vast number of depositions have been procured throughout the country, and not a stone has been left unturned on either side, to develop the alleged criminality of the other. Michigan-avenue—the Fifth-avenue of Chicago—will, it is said, come in for a thorough overhauling, and so complete will be the investigation that not even the sacred precincts of the Presbyterian Church will be inviolate. The prurient details will no doubt rival the memorable *minutiæ* of the Sickles trial. The newspapers of Chicago are preparing for a sensation era during the two or three weeks of the trial, and some of them are making arrangements for extensive telegraphic reports. The relation of Mrs. BURCH to Hon. ERASTUS CORNING of New-York, and the prominent financial position of Mr. BURCH in this city, creates a lively interest among the upper ten thousand, while the million are anxious for the scandal necessarily incident to such domestic relations. All the evidence that abundant means and the best legal skill could procure, has been obtained, and the private conduct of husband and wife in all relations, and under all circumstances, is likely to be divulged for the benefit of the nation's gossips.

Although the court opens to-day, the case will probably not be reached before Wednesday. Mr. BURCH proposes to apply for a postponement, which will, of course, be resisted, and if granted, Mrs. BURCH will make application for the custody of the youngest child, which must give rise to an acrimonious and mutually aggressive discussion, besides eliciting some of what is called the rich evidence. I doubt not your readers will be surfeited with the scandal long before the case is closed.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NAPIERVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

By agreement between the counsel, the trial of the divorce case was postponed this morning until Monday next. The consent of the counsel of Mrs. BURCH to the withdrawal of the St. Louis depositions relieves the case of one of its most obnoxious features. It is said that among the great mass of depositions still on file, the admission of which will be strenuously contended for, are many of a character equally obnoxious to Mrs. BURCH's attorney's, and equally dangerous to his success if substantiated.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Address of the Breckinridge General Committee of New-York.

APPEAL IN FAVOR OF THE UNION.

At a meeting of the National Democratic General Committee, held at Thorp's Hotel, No. 8 Union-square, last evening, an Address to the Electors of New-York who supported BRECKINRIDGE and LANE was unanimously adopted, of which the following is the concluding portion. Five thousand copies were ordered printed in pamphlet form for distribution. After rehearsing the complaints of the South, the Address proceeds:

It is our opinion that there are, even in the Republican ranks of the North, fewer Abolitionists than our friends of the South suppose, and an effort is to be made to prevent Mr. LINCOLN's Administration from interfering with or impairing the equality of the South in the Union. Assurances of this kind are very general in this region. In view of these facts, and considering how momentous must be the consequences of breaking up that Union of Sovereign States which the blood and wisdom of our ancestors organized, we earnestly entreat our brethren at the South not to resolve upon any act which may dissever our Confederacy at this time.

Let us wait at least until the 4th of March next, and then learn upon what principles Mr. LINCOLN proposes that our General Government should be administered. Let us see what class of men will be called to his Cabinet. If, in the selection of doctrines or Ministers, he evince a tendency which may be regarded as calculated to impair the rights of any portion of our Confederacy, it will then be time enough to take definite action. If secession should now take place, and the Southern Senators resign, the whole power of the Government would be placed in Mr. LINCOLN's hands, and all Southern coöperation taken from the patriotic men of other sections who are prepared to support Southern rights to the last extremity. This withdrawal would be particularly deplorable in view of the fact that Mr. LINCOLN is to have a majority against him in the House as well as the Senate, if our friends remain where they are.

Brethren of the South, we call upon you not to desert us who have to the best of our capacity, and without hope or chance of preferment, profit or reward, other than the consciousness of having acted well, maintained the political doctrines which you advocate. Do not leave us in a hopeless and enduring minority. Do not infer from the vote in this State that the South has so few friends here as the canvass might seem to indicate. Mr. DOUGLAS drew off from their natural allegiance masses of men who, from personal preference, or the habits of organization, adhered to him, and we had no aid from any of the ordinary organizations by which the Democratic ticket is generally supported. We had to rely upon the staunch and fearless support of men whom no mere party call could control, no persuasion allure, and no fear drive away from their sense of duty to the whole country—the men who stand up and battle for the Constitution and the Union, and equality in the Union to all the States. The strength of the Breckinridge party in this City is in no degree exhibited by the vote for our State ticket. We were unable to have it circulated at some of the polls, for lack of organization and the means to insure active electioneering. Although we consented to support what was called the "Fusion ticket," and did all in our power to promote its success, we had no aid or encouragement of any kind from the Committee of Fifteen, about whose operations so much has been said. We were in no way represented in that body. It assisted the Douglas faction, while it ignored us, and, with a policy as unwise as its motives were no doubt good, failed to achieve the object which it might at least have much more promoted by a course more just towards the National Democracy. Mr. BRADY, our candidate for Governor, for reasons already stated, received less than 5,000 votes in this City, while the number cast for Mr. LYNCH, our candidate for the local office of Register, was about 31,000. A Douglas organ in this City declared, before the election, that the vote for Register would be the true test of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's strength here, a fact worthy of recollection. But it is not to be always thus. The future is full of promise, and already we are engaged in ample preparation to make it yield a glorious harvest. Mr. DOUGLAS is, of course, annihilated. He never can be a candidate of the Democracy again, and if his vulgar ambition is ever to be gratified by his retaining a nomination destined to defeat, it must be when he has formed a new league with the Republicans, and promised them, as an equivalent for the Abolitionists who may leave the Republican ranks in disgust at its shortcomings, such of his servile followers as may be dastardly enough, for his sake or their own, to become traitors to their party and its principles. Candidates whom the South can support, and acceptable also to the National Democracy of the North, have, as a capital whereon to urge forward in pursuit of honorable victory, the vote cast for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, and, perhaps, as the contest has become in all respects a national one, those also which BELL and EVERETT obtained. Thus will be formed the great national party of our country, and around its banner all the true Democrats will rally, leaving the obsolete leaders of decayed factions in the ignominious obscurity and pitiful impotency which their meanness, folly, or corruption has secured for them. Is the hope or the opportunity for thus concentrating our forces to be destroyed by the South? That is the question to be dealt with by our friends there, and to be dealt with now. Its solution we leave to those friends, confiding in their honor, patriotism and chivalry. We are ready and eager to contend for and maintain all their rights in any contingency; but to give the struggle even one ray of hope must have their earnest and persistent coöperation. Will they remain with us or leave us? We "pause for a reply," but we do not fear it. We think we can behold in the brighter days of our country soon to come, the splendid spectacle of a united and irresistible party, which, trampling down the bigot and the fanatic, whose false and odious heresies about the negro race have too long disturbed our repose, will place the Constitution, with all its sanctions and guarantees, in such position and keeping as that every American citizen, in all parts of our country, shall, under its wise execution, have protection for all his property and an equal enjoyment with his fellow of all the territory as of all the welfare which our nation may acquire.

In the name of our past history, in the name of humanity, regulated by liberty, civilization and progress, in the interests of commerce and property, by all the ties of fraternity and good will that ought to exist between the South and the National Democracy of the North, by all that is good in past, present or future, we ask you to trust the fate of this battle to us. Ours is a common cause. The attack is made here. Trust the defence to us. We will resist the enemy successfully. We have stood by you: stand by us; and, notwithstanding the imminent peril now threatening the common country, we will thus survive the shock, and preserve, unimpaired, this glorious Union of free and equal sovereign States, composed of free and equal white men.

In making this appeal at the present juncture, we are impelled not only by the considerations already presented, but by the evidence daily accumulating, that even uncertainty as to the course the South will pursue is seriously endangering our business interests, and rendering probable a commercial revulsion far more general and disastrous than that of 1857, from the effects of which we have scarcely yet revived. Such a result would be productive not only of permanent injury to our City and all the interests depending upon it, but would entail on thousands of our laboring Democratic brethren during the coming Winter, if not for a much longer period, want and suffering to a fearful extent.

To our brethren in this State who have so nobly stood by our flag in the late canvass, we tender our heartfelt congratulations. Badly prepared for the contest, we yet made a gallant stand. Our men were not numerous, but they are honest, fearless and heroic. They compose at this moment the only Democratic Party in this State—a fact which all other organizations professing to entertain Democratic doctrines will, ere long, acknowledge: We must not rest or rust in ignoble repose, but at once and in the utmost diligence proceed to perfect an organization throughout the City, State and nation, and prepare, when an election again occurs, to obtain over all our opponents a brilliant victory. Let us hope that nothing may occur to prevent an achievement so admirable, and that when next a President of the United States is to be chosen, those States may still remain together in the same bond of union which connects them now, the tie being made more secure by the well-established enforcement of the political creed which distinguishes the National Democracy.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PHILIP W. ENGS, JOSIAH W. BROWN,
GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, F. W. BYRDSALL,
JOHN A. STEMIER, THADDEUS P. MOTT,
JAMES D. FLYNN.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

G. W. SMITH, Chairman.

WILLIAM CANTWELL, JAMES HUSTON, } Secretaries.

Independent Democratic General Committee.

PARTIAL NOMINATIONS FOR THE CHARTER ELECTION.

A meeting of the Independent Democratic General Committee, composed of delegates from all the Wards of the City, met last evening at Military Hall, No. 195 Bowery, for the purpose of making nominations for the coming Charter election. Mr. J. ROSENBOUGH was President of the meeting, and Mr. MYER MASTEN officiated as Secretary. The President, in stating the objects of the meeting, adverted to the heavy vote given to the nominees of the Committee at the recent election as a proof of its power and influence. Mr. H. DAVIES denied the statement of several newspapers that this was a "Hebrew German Democratic Committee." It was, he stated, a Committee of Democrats acting together as citizens of New-York without regard to sect or nationality, having for their object solely the good of the people. He also alluded to the force they possessed in all the Wards of the City. The nomination of officers for the Charter election was then gone into.

For Aldermen, the only nomination made was that of Nicholas Seagrist of the Twenty-second Ward, for the Thirteenth Aldermanic District, which he at present represents. The other nominations for Aldermen were deferred until Wednesday evening next.

For Councilmen, the following nominations were made:

Fourth Councilmanic District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards:

John Hogan, of the First Ward. John Bautch, of the Fourth Ward. Mortimer Sullivan, of the Fifth Ward. Morgan Jones, of the Sixth Ward. Thomas Smith, of the Seventh Ward. Jacob Pecare, of the Fourteenth Ward.

Fifth Councilmanic District—Comprising the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards. Geo. H. Raymond, of the Eleventh Ward. Fred. Repper, of the Eleventh Ward. John McConnell, of the Thirteenth Ward. A. Miller, of the Thirteenth Ward. Fred. Rollwagen, Jr., of the Seventeenth Ward. J. M. Reynolds, of the Seventeenth Ward.

Seventh Councilmanic District—Comprising Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards—Thomas Higgins and E. Timpson.

The other Councilmanic nominations for the remainder of the Seventh and the Sixth Districts were postponed until Wednesday evening next.

The following nominations were then made:

School Commissioners—Ninth Ward, Myer Masten; Eleventh Ward, Saul Buchsweiler; Thirteenth Ward, John H. Trapp; Seventeenth Ward, G. N. Herman.

Constables—First Ward, Thomas Roach; Seventh Ward, Robert Stanwood, C. F. Klench; Eighth Ward, A. Moses; Tenth Ward, A. Neubauer; Eleventh Ward, L. Oberle, L. Bryant; Thirteenth Ward, John Botts, S. A. Smith; Seventeenth Ward, W. Schloss, J. Lennon.

The nominations of the remaining School Officers and Constables were also postponed until Wednesday evening next. The meeting then adjourned.

Novel Measures of Adjustment.

SPEECH OF EX-MAYOR SWANN OF BALTIMORE.

Last evening, the Young Men's National Union Club, held a large meeting at the Bell and Everett Head-quarters on Broadway, HENRY W. HILLIARD of Alabama had been announced to speak, but he was unavoidably detained.

Hon. ELI P. NORTON, President of the Club, on taking the chair, made a few remarks, pertinent to the present condition of the country. He was opposed to the action South Carolina was now taking, and believed the Bell and Everett men were just as willing to fight disunionism South, as they had been to crush sectionalism North. [Cheers.]

Ex-Mayor SWANN, of Baltimore, was introduced to the meeting, amid great applause. He felt at home among the friends he saw around him, knowing them to be lovers of the Union, and opponents of any party which sought its dismemberment. He claimed to be as conservative a man as there lived south of Mason & Dixon's line, but nevertheless felt that there was real danger to the Union. He thought that Mr. LINCOLN should reassure the country by avowing conservative sentiments, and expressing his determination to enforce existing laws. [Cheers.] In case the danger grew greater, he would advise a Convention, not of Southern States but of all the States, and the settlement of the disturbing question, by pledging the North to the following propositions:

1. That hereafter the North should recognize, without qualification, the institution of Slavery as it has existed under the Constitution.
2. The honest enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law.
3. The equal right of the South to a full participation in the occupancy of the Territories.

He believed that upon the basis of these propositions, all present evils would be corrected, and our Government move on in harmony forever.

The meeting adjourned at about 10 o'clock.

The Republican General Committee.

IT TAKES THE RESPONSIBILITY.

At a meeting of the Republican General Committee last evening, at No. 618 Broadway, the following resolutions, after a stormy and protracted discussion, were passed:

Resolved, That we greet our countrymen everywhere with hearty congratulations upon the great success of 1860, and rejoice with them in the national character that freedom now maintains; henceforward neither silence or an unmanly denial of her name shall be the way to influence or public trust.

Resolved, That we are well content to bear the consequences of elevating ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, with due respect declining to solicit from him any expressions of his opinions or purposes, or his resignation as President elect, so as to soothe the tumult of any disturbers of the public peace whomsoever, believing that he will be just as ready to do the one as the other.

Resolved, That having full confidence in the stability of the Government our fathers made, we have no fears of its disruption by defected politicians of any State; there is the power and the will to defend the Constitution with forbearance, but without faltering.

Resolved, That, having achieved a triumph in the State and nation, it is our duty to save the City also, and we acknowledge the obligation to deserve by honorable nominations the support of all good citizens. Coalition we abhor; coöperation we invite.

The only other business transacted was arranging for the primary elections, which were fixed for next Tuesday evening.

☞ GOV. BOUTWELL, of Mass., will address our citizens on the subject of the People's Pacific Railroad this evening, at the Cooper Institute. Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE and Hon. HORACE GREELEY will also speak on the subject.

☞ DR. LORD's first lecture on "Representative Women" was a highly artistic and eloquent production, and was received by a large and cultivated audience with evident satisfaction. He lectures to-night at Clinton Hall on "Phillipa, the Woman of Chivalry."

No. 13 Beekman-st.—For sale, to let or lease—This elegant six-story brown-stone house, built in the most substantial manner, and suitable for any business. Basement and sub-cellar very light and dry. LOT FULL SIZE. The corner building adjoining, fronting, also, Nassau-st., which is yielding a large interest, and considered one of the most eligible corners in the City, can be had in connection with the Beekman-st. store, by any capitalists or Company, if desired, to whom it will be made an object. Also for sale, the lot and building NO. 11 READE-ST., 25 feet front by half the block to Chambers-st. For further particulars, inquire of
B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
Cor. Broadway and White-st.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.
BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the '*Troches*' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.
BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.
BROWN'S TROCHES "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.
BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, *Chemist, Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.*, Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.
BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.
BROWN'S TROCHES Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

The Charles Frodsham Watch.
TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY,
SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK.
Persons wishing to procure this most reliable pocket time-piece, the celebrated Watch, indorsed by the British Admiralty, distinguished by the first awards of the London and Paris Expositions, and more recently by the Grand Russian Medal of Honor, can only be sure of a genuine article by purchasing at the above-named authorized depot.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow-white Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Watches and Jewelry
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Also, Silver and Plated Wares,
Paris Fans, Card Cases, Port-monnaies,
Silver Ware for Wedding Presents, &c., &c.
The subscriber is now selling at much less than the usual prices.
Having been appointed agent by three different manufacturers of Jewelry for the sale of their goods, he is now selling all styles of Gold
Ear-rings, Pins, Bracelets,
Watch-Chains, Neck-laces, Lockets, &c., &c.,
At much less price than any other house.
Ladies are invited to call and examine before purchasing. GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
OFFICE NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned.—The most important announcement of to-day, is the fact that the first-class Sewing Machine—the GROVER & BAKER legal and genuine—is greatly reduced in price, and thereby placed within the reach of all. This is good news for the thousands of families everywhere desiring the GROVER & BAKER Machine, and a memorable day of deliverance to the unlimited number of persons who have been enslaved by vexatious troubles in using inferior machines, which make the old Shuttle-stitch with Rotary Hook, Bobbin and Leather Pad.

"By their Fruits ye Shall Know Them."—Those who wish to know the relative merits of Sewing Machines and their work, should purchase, use and test the articles of children's clothing for sale at No. 495 Broadway. They are sold at cost, are required in every family, and they exhibit the work of the best machines in fair contrast with the work of all the inferior sewing machines.

$40 Parker Sewing Machines. $40
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
Rapid and noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, &c. Agents wanted.
VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Owners of Horses will find Dr. Tobias' Liniment in pint bottles at 50 cts. superior to anything else for curing colic, swellings, galls, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

Hats, Caps, Furs, for Gents, Ladies, and Children.
An unrivaled assortment of newest styles.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

HUBBARD—MCKAY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, by Rev. Mr. West, Mr. H. BARKULOO HUBBARD to MARGARET G. MCKAY, daughter of Samuel M. McKay, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

POOLE—MEIGS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Vinton, SAMUEL H. POOLE to JULIA A., daughter of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

KELLOGG—HAWKS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, of Stamford, RODNEY KELLOGG, of Hartford, to MARY E., daughter of Dr. John Hawks.

MEEKER—MANNING.—In New-Durham, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 30, by Rev. John B. Thompson, W. BLOOMFIELD MEEKER, of Elizabeth, and AUGUSTA, daughter of Stelle Manning, Esq., of New Durham.

DU VERNET—WHITTELSEY.—In Old Saybrook, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, Mr. P. H. DU VERNET, of Jersey City, to Miss MARY D. WHITTELSEY, of the former place.

BROKAW—GOULD.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, by Rev. Dr. Nichols, ISAAC V. BROKAW, of New-York, to Miss ELLIE, daughter of Joseph Gould, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

COUNTY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 6 A. M., THERESE COUNTY, a native of France, and an old and faithful domestic in the family of Wm. E. Collis, aged nearly 70 years.

Funeral from No. 49 Market-st., at 2 P. M., this day, (Thursday.) The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, Mr. J. CLITZ MORRISON, in his 64th year.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 108 Greenwich-st., without further invitation.

FREEMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, PHINEAS FREEMAN, in his 57th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Dr. Alfred Freeman, No. 73 Union-square, corner of 19th-st., on Thursday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock.

LAVERY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, DAVID LAVERY, aged 35 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the New-York Hospital, (Duane-st. entrance,) on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

SISTARE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, NANCY SISTARE, widow of the late Joseph Sistare, in the 86th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, in University-place, (Dr. Potts'.) The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

MANSFIELD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 14, Miss FRANCES C. MANSFIELD.

Due notice will be given hereafter of the funeral.

FREEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, son of Solomon and Sarah Rogers Freeman, aged 5 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 278 Union-st., Brooklyn.

CORNELL.—In Rosendale, Ulster County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, PETER CORNELL, aged 80 years, 7 months and 24 days.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday next, at 11 A. M., from the Baptist Church, in Rosendale. His remains will be interred in Montrepose Cemetry, Rondout.

HANCHETT.—In Syracuse, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, EMMA BARLOW, wife of John C. Hanchett, and sister of B. R. Barlow, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, in this City, in the 38th year of her age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the TIMES of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's NEW Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a *new* establishment.

From the London News, of Oct. 30, 1860.

A dreadful accident occurred last week on the Lake of Garda. The boiler of a gun-boat, which has been running regularly from Salo to Simoné, on the opposite shore exploded, and *eighty* persons were thrown into the Lake. Only the Captain and some of the crew were saved. The whole family of Count Guerrieri, of Verona, comprising *eight persons*, were lost; and the family of Count Avrighi, of Salo, suffered the same fate. The number of victims is *about seventy*.

OCT. 31.—The boiler on the steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, bound from Memphis to New-Orleans, exploded—thirty persons were killed and forty or fifty scalded.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 2.—The boiler of the factory of Dan & Brothers, makers of the wood-work of carriages, exploded, tearing away a portion of the building, and badly injuring several persons. One boy named John Kane had his skull fatally fractured. Two others were badly scalded—another badly injured. A boy named Rice is supposed to be buried under the ruins. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The canal and railroad track are covered with ruins.

INSURANCE.

In consequence of the entire safety of the Caloric Engine, the erection of one in any building does not affect the rate of insurance. A steam-engine raises the rate from two per cent. to a figure that amounts to an absolute prohibition. The saving on insurance will go far in a twelvemonth towards paying for a Caloric Engine in buildings where there is but a moderate amount of property.

WATER.

The Caloric Engine requires no water. This fact will become one of vast importance to the users of power in this City the moment that the resort to the Water Meter—which will shortly become imperatively necessary—enables the Croton Board to levy a tax on consumers proportioned to the consumption.

TESTIMONIAL.

A Board of Practical Engineers of the Massachusetts Charitable Association have just awarded a gold medal to an Ericsson Caloric Engine exhibited at their recent Fair in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

FOR SALE IN NUMBERS OR BY THE SINGLE ENGINE, AT
NO. 164 DUANE-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 543, Nov. 14, 1860.
44, 46, 62, 18, 8, 17, 54, 1, 20, 26, 75, 28, 57, 10.
Class No. 544, Nov. 14, 1860.
69, 66, 65, 61, 31, 72, 8, 7, 21, 50, 28, 11, 14, 74.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 14, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

HENRY WARD BEECHER
ON
THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION!
A great Sermon, in which this distinguished Preacher gives his views of the moral value of the election of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency, appears in full in this week's issue of
THE INDEPENDENT.
This Sermon was preached on Sunday Evening last, to a dense and crowded audience, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and held their breathless attention for an hour and a half.
Mr. Beecher said, "The SIXTH OF NOVEMBER, 1860, will hereafter take rank with the Landing of the Pilgrims and the Declaration of Independence; they are all links in that Golden Chain by which God is measuring time and bounding the eras of the world's progress."
In this Sermon, Mr. Beecher gives his opinion of the Despotism of the Plantation and what is to become of it.
He depicts the progress of Emancipation in the Border Slave States;
He makes a graphic allusion to John Quincy Adams and Joshua R. Giddings;
He criticises the Mexican War, the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas Outrages, and the Dred Scott Decision;
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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would see to children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; best of City reference given. Call at No. 221 West 25th-st., near 9th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as chambermaid and waiting, or chambermaid and assisting in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 27 Grove-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid, or would take care of children; has lived in her last situation 9 years; everything can be said in her behalf. Call on, or address, No. 108 St. Mark's-place.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for a nice girl as chambermaid and waitress, whom she can recommend to be honest and faithful. Apply, for two days, at No. 12 West 39th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED,—A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl wishes to obtain a situation as child's nurse; is capable to assist with any other kind of work; of a willing and obliging disposition; satisfactory reference given. Call for two days at No. 137 Attorney-st., near Stanton-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE private family as cook; understands soups, meats, game, jellies, creams and bread; good recommendations given. Also, a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; a short distance in the country preferred. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches—meats, game, jelly, &c.; understands French and English cooking; best of City references given. Inquire at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., in University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 24th-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as experienced cook; best City reference from her last place, where she has lived over eight years. Call at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as good cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and jellies. Good City reference given. Call at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., over the grocery, second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do cooking and assist with the washing and ironing, or chamber work and washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 486 2d-av., above 30th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE experienced woman in a private family as cook; is a good smart family baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place; call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who understands the cooking of all kinds of meats and soups; is also a competent baker; can give good City reference. Can be seen all the week, if not engaged, at No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant woman of many years' experience; would like a permanent home in a small family, or would do housekeeping and make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 30 West Washington-place, corner 6th-av. City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A highly respectable girl, as cook in a first-class American family; understands French and American cooking in all its branches. Call at No. 206 East 19th-st., for two days. Best City reference can be given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook; is thoroughly acquainted with her business in all its branches; good City reference will be given. Apply at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as excellent cook; understands her business perfectly; has four years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 83 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent woman, who has lived with some of the first families in the City for many years; the best of City references. Apply at No. 117 West 24th-st., front room, second story, for two days.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN AND FRENCH COOK of the first-class, understanding the business in all its branches, with good reference, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in washing. Inquire at No. 91 10th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch Presbyterian woman, and as laundress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced first-class cook; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2nd avs., down stairs, back room.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, waiters, seamstresses, nurses, general housework, &c.—About 100 first-class girls ready for situations, can be seen at the select, first-class, Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.; only nice, tidy, capable, obliging girls, with good recommendations, allowed here; employers calling can see at once the advantages offered, there being a larger number and better girls here than anywhere else.

COOKING.—DINNERS DRESSED IN THE FIRST [illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman who understands her business in all its branches. Apply at No. 86 Sheriff-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a small private family as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit and pies; understands making cake and all kinds of dessert; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days or the week if not engaged, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, middle-aged woman, a situation to do good cooking, washing and ironing; also, a young girl, to do chamberwork and washing, or housework; good reference can be given. Call at No. 22 Prince-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business; is an excellent baker; the best of City reference from her last employers can be given; no objection to do part of the washing if required. Call at No. 1 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 90 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron for a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good cook, an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and a first-rate laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen for 3 days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and understands her business well; has good reference from her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Apply at No. 135 East 11th st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; or would do the housework of a small, private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 2½ 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable elderly woman as a good, plain cook, and a good baker of bread and biscuit; is willing to do the coarse part of the washing; good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 122 Amity-st., between Macdougal-st. and 6th-av.; to be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A faithful, capable servant, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is an economical and neat girl, and an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday and Thursday.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City references given from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—AS A GOOD COOK AND TO wash and iron in a private family by a very competent girl, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call, during two days, at No. 89 11th-st., west of 5th av., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference given. Inquire at her present place, No. 50 East 37th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Best of reference given by her present employer. Call for three days at No. 47 5th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, and baker, in a small private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, to do plain cooking, and to assist in the ironing and washing; the best City reference given. Inquire at No. 782 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as plain cook or chambermaid; is a good washer and ironer. Call or address No. 70 Charles-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as cook, first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 71 1st-st., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 364 3d-av., in the bakery.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable girls, situations; one as first-rate cook; is willing to do part of the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; they have best City reference. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to City or country; best of City reference if required. Call at No. 260 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable, steady, colored girls in City or country; one as first-class meat and pastry cook, will assist in washing; the other an excellent chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by two respectable women, one as professed cook, and the other as laundress, in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 86½ Bleecker-st., at the ladies' outfitting store.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds. City references. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted for an experienced and most respectable servant, as child's nurse; is entirely capable to take the charge of an infant from birth; will be found in every respect a most desirable servant, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation by a lady who thoroughly understands housekeeping; she is a strictly conscientious and industrious person, and would be willing to make herself useful; she can give the best of City reference. Call or address W. Y., for one week, at No. 124 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper, by an intelligent middle-aged American widow lady; she would give her services for the board of an only son, a fine little fellow, aged 13 years, who is from home from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. For full particulars call, for two days, at No. 42 Butler-st., Brooklyn. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small private family; good reference given. Call for two days, at 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young English woman, to do general housework or chamberwork, or as waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 101½.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small private family. Has City reference. Apply at No. 26 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS INVALID ATTENDANT, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant Englishwoman as attendant upon an invalid lady, or child's nurse, or for any light work in a family; has been ten years in her present place. A note addressed to B. H. E., (her present employer,) Brooklyn, will secure an interview.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a respectable Protestant young woman, who understands her business; also understands fluting; best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 198 East 14th-st., third floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as laundress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable woman, as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 204 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant young woman, as laundress in a private family; is willing to assist in chamberwork if needed; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS laundress, by a respectable girl, and has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; is a good washer and ironer, and has the best of City references. Apply at No. 40 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire for 2 days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress; she perfectly understands French fluting, &c.; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist in fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 69 West 17th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown up children, and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN, MIDDLE-aged, desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes, and do all kinds of fine sewing; no objection to the country; reference satisfactory. Call at No. 329 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for the last 14 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., corner of 10th-st., in the fancy-goods store.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant; can bring up with bottle if required. Willing to travel. Good City reference. Can be seen all the week at her present employer's, No. 136 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class nurse, by a competent young woman; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; has lived in a City family for five years, to which she refers. Call, for two days, at No. 236 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN woman accustomed to traveling and not getting sick, highly respectable, and capable of taking the charge of an infant, [illegible]

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO take charge of an infant from its birth, and is a good plain sewer, and will travel with a lady; has good references; also, first-class waitress, or will go as chambermaid, and will assist in fine washing; has good City references; can be seen for two days, at No. 188 East 21st-st., a few doors from 2d-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a young Scotchwoman; has good City reference. Call at No. 11 Hudson-place, West 34th st., for a few days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress by a Protestant girl; has no objection to travel; has City reference. Call at No. 17 East 14th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing in the neatest style; or would wait on an invalid lady; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; is perfectly competent of the above; best City reference given. Call at No. 91 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., until suited.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young girl, as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children; can embroider; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address at No. 208 West 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room, for two days. Has no objection to Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as above; can do embroidery, chamberwork, sewing; no objection to do ladies' fine washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 88 West 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; no objection to assist with children, or light chamberwork; City reference given if required. Call at No. 165 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family. Can cut and fit ladies' dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; the best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 2d-av., corner 29th-st, 2d floor front.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist with light work; no objection to the country, good City reference. Call at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-rate seamstress; can cut and make children's dresses; is also a good baby nurse; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, with best of City testimonials, a situation as seamstress and to assist in light housework; no objection to do fine washing. She can be seen for a few days at No. 160 West 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family, by a respectable Protestant person, who understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, shirt-making and all kinds of family sewing. Inquire at No. 116 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young woman with good City reference; no objection to City or country. Can be seen, until engaged, at 230 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a German girl, who speaks the German and English language fluently, as seamstress and lady's maid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kind of family sewing neatly, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call, or address Mrs. P. Smith, No. 122 East 48th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION AS seamstress and lady's maid wanted, by one who has served in the above capacity. City references of the highest character. Would have no objection to go out to sew by the day. Apply at No. 590 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would not object to do part of the fine washing; has good references. Call at the baker-store, No. 519 6th-av., corner 31st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American girl as seamstress, or nursery governess; can cut and fit children's clothes, or do light chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, for two or three days, No. 220 West 30th-st., near 8th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL girl with three years City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; does all styles of fancy sewing; is quick at the needle; makes shirts; will go by the week or month. Call or address 216 East 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman as waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place; or would do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 East 29th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as waitress; would have no objections to assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., below 6th-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork, and make herself generally useful; best of City references. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress, by a young woman, with best of City reference. Call at No. 88 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts. None but private families need apply.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL, tidy girl, a situation as regular waitress and chambermaid; does fine washing, ironing and fluting; or as seamstress and lady's-maid; quick at the needle; makes shirts; wages $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as waitress in a private family; has no objections to light chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived over five years. Call at No. 31 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 17 East 14th-st., from 10 till 3 o'clock.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, who understands her business thoroughly; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 83 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an excellent and healthy married woman, (Protestant,) with the very best recommendation from an old employer, where she can be seen for two days; milk nine months old. Apply at No. 360 West 23d-st.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.—The American Friendly Institute, No. 2½ East 23d-st., Madison-square, for providing families with good, trustworthy and capable servants, of both sexes; home and foreign domestics, for City or country. Ladies will call and examine our reference list. Respectable girls wishing situations will apply immediately. J. COOK, Agent; W. H. POYNTON, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A STORE BY A young lady who has attended in a gentleman's furnishing goods and fancy store for five years. Can be seen till engaged at No. 266½ Bowery. Good reference given.

MALES.

AS AGENT.—HARDWARE—ATTENTION—Wanted, a situation as traveling agent by a young man of experience; has a good knowledge of the country and dealers; references from last employers. Address J. C. W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

AS BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young man as barkeeper in a first-class house, where there are two men. Apply at Tilford's & Co., No. 10 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and can give undoubted references from his last employer, who can be seen in the City, and with whom he has lived nearly three years. All letters addressed to P. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable, sober Englishman, as coachman; is strictly temperate, and not afraid of work; no objection to any part of the United States; can produce the best of reference. Call or address for three days J. N., No. 49 Stanton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable German man, as coachman, in a private family, with the best of City references; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at the Clarendon Stables, No. 19 Lexington-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman by a single Protestant man; he understands his business perfectly; has first-class City references, and is a first-class man. Call or address W. H., care of P. TRAINOR, No. 654 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a very industrious and honest man, who has the best of testimonials, and is at liberty to refer to his last and former employers. Call or address, for two days, J. DIXON, No. 220 West 18th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a Frenchman, of good appearance, as coachman; is well acquainted with the City, and has the best of references. Address R. N., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SWISS young man, speaking the French and German languages, with good City reference, wants a situation as coachman, waiter, porter, clerk, or any respectable position where he can be useful for low wages. Apply at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man as coachman, or coachman and gardener; has no objection to the country; can have a good recommendation from his last employer, with whom he lived two years. Address or call FRANCIS, 336 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted as coachman and groom, by a respectable man of good address, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted as coachman and groom by a Protestant young man; perfectly understands his business; is a first-rate driver; knows the City well, and comes well recommended from his last employer. A note addressed COACHMAN, Mr. Disney's harness-store, No. 125 4th-av., for three days, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a young man who understands his business well; has no objection to City or country; [illegible]

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single Englishman, a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in every branch; is a good and careful driver; has no objections to any part of the country; can produce over 15 years' City reference. Call, or address O. P., for three days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom, who would assist in the garden, milk cows, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; country preferred; has good City reference. Can be seen, for 3 days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION on a farm; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is sober and honest, has had six years' experience in this country; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work; wages not so much an object as a good home. Address O. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the country by a married German man who understands vegetable and flower gardening; can take care of a green-house; also understands farming, and would have no objection of taking charge of a farm; he can give satisfactory recommendation for his capability. Address for 4 days GARDENER, Box 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business in both branches, and the laying out of new grounds; will make himself generally useful to any gentleman who may employ him; can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office, for three days, which will be attended to.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man who understands both, and milking and the care of cattle; will make himself generally useful to a gentleman who may employ him. Address a note to M. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for three days, which will be attended to.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a Protestant Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; has had many years experience in England, and understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly; would be willing to go South; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen at the Veterinary Surgeon's, No. 98 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for three days; or, a letter addressed W. P., will be attended to.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a single young man as coachman and groom; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses, and has no objection to take care of cows; is not afraid of hard work, and can come highly recommended from his last employer; has no objection to City or country; wages not so much an object as a permanent place. Address J. S., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a wholesale shoe house, by an active young man, who has considerable experience in the trade. Address J. C. W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

AS SUPERINTENDENT.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN of middle age, who has had much experience in business matters, and who, in connection with other duties, would take charge of a set of books and conduct the correspondence, wants a situation as superintendent in an establishment in or out of the City, where his services would be useful and reasonably compensated. Address APPLICANT, Box No. 2,417 Post-office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER'S SITUATION in a private family by a young man; can take charge of a dining-room; understands his business thoroughly; has the very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; no objection to the country or South. Address Q. W. T., drug-store, corner 28th-st. and Broadway, or Union-square Post-office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter, who has lived in some of the best families in the City. Can give the best of references as regards capability and sobriety. Can be seen at Thomas T. Green's drug store, corner of 14th-st. and Broadway. A note addressed to THOMAS will be attended to—can be seen for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; references from some of the most respectable families in the City. Address No. 62 University-place, or No. 871 Broadway, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be highly recommended from where he has lived, at different times, for the last seven years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single young man in a private family; has the best of City reference; understands his business thoroughly. Call at his present place, No. 26 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a man who understands his business in all its branches, having lived in the first families in the City, and to whom he can refer. Apply at the grocery of Jno. J. Morris, corner 12th-st. and University-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a thorough, competent young man, in a private family. No objection to go into the country. Can offer best City reference. Address C. C., care of T. Sanders, No. 147 East 10th-st.

AS PRIVATE WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, fully competent in all its branches. Has best of references. Apply in the cabinet makers' store, No. 62 University-place.

NOTICE TO BUSINESS MEN.—I WANT A situation, can write rapidly and well, assist in keeping books, collect, attend to correspondence, general office business, &c; have had many years experience as superintendent at a salary ranging from $800 to $1,800 per annum; am willing to engage in a strictly legitimate business of any kind, for which I am qualified, at a salary of $7 to $10 per week, until it appears that my services are worth more. Can satisfy any reasonable party of my integrity, and my ability to perform what I agree to undertake. Best City references given. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

NOTICE TO MILL-OWNERS.—A MIDDLE-aged American, who has had 16 years' practical experience at milling, is desirous of getting a responsible situation to take charge as boss miller of a flouring mill, somewhere in the country, West or South; is a good penman and book-keeper; thoroughly understands all the branches of his trade. Address R. S. V. D., No. 291 Navy-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES A SITUATION in some mercantile or banking house; held the position of book-keeper and assistant for seven years in one house. Will accept of any position at a moderate salary. Address LYSANDER, *Journal of Commerce* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE American boy of 14, to make himself generally useful. None need apply except those that will board and wash for him. Call, for two days, at No. 15 Renwick-st., a few doors from Canal-st.

TO PRINTERS.—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS printer wants employment in some country printing office, where he will have a permanent situation. He has been accustomed to newspaper, job and press-work. Address PRINTER, No. 674 4th-st., N. Y.

A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS Phonography, wishes a situation as reporter or amanuensis. Address PHONOS, Box No. 164 *Times* office.

COLORED HELP.—COLORED HELP, BOTH male and female, of every capacity; women for day and job work. At TITUS' Reform Labor Office, No. 193 Mercer-st. Call and see. No humbug here.

HELP WANTED.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—NURSE WANTED, TO take care of a child one year old; must be a good plain sewer and willing to make herself useful. Apply at the basement door of No. 52 Morton-st., from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-aged English or German Protestant woman, as child's nurse, who has had experience, and can bring the best of testimonials. Apply, between 9 and 11 o'clock, for two days, at No. 56 East 21st-st.

A CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a girl 16 or 17 years of age, as child's nurse and seamstress; she must be neat and obliging, and give reference from her last place. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL IN A VERY small family, to do chamberwork; must be a perfect sewer. Call at No. 158 Union-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH NURSE wanted, to go to Flushing, Long Island, and have charge of two children; wages $8 a month. Apply at No. 35 Warren-st., between 9 and 3 o'clock.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS salesman and manager for our retail upholstery and curtain department. Apply to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A CAPABLE Protestant woman, who is a good seamstress, willing to assist with chamberwork and make herself useful in the family; the best of City reference required. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 29 Lafayette-place.

SALESMEN WANTED.—TWO OR THREE thoroughly experienced and competent salesmen for our wholesale department. None but those with an extensive acquaintance and influence with buyers in the Western and Northwestern States, and also the State of New-York, need apply. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer-st.

CLOAK-MAKERS.—WANTED, FIRST-CLASS cloak-makers, to whom steady employment will be given. Apply, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M., to A. T. STEWART & CO. Entrance in Reade-st.

CANVASSERS.—WANTED, CANVASSERS FOR a new book of great importance. Apply to A. PIRZ, No. 27 Bayard-st., a few doors east of the Bowery.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO is a smart, excellent laundress, wishes a few gentlemen's washing, or family washing; can do up ladies' finery splendidly; has the best of reference from several ladies in the City. Can be seen at No. 81 West 2?th-st. Mrs. CULLEN.

WASHING.—WANTED, FAMILIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S washing; will be done in the neatest manner; respectable City reference given. Call or address Mrs. QUIGLEY, No. 195 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WASHING.—WASHING WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman. Can be done in the neatest manner. Repairing done, if required. The best reference given. Address Mrs. McQUADE, No. 200 21st-st., fourth floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a good laundress, wishes to take washing by the month or by the day; good City reference. [illegible] be seen for two days.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can now have a large room and bedroom, with large pantries, and board to suit, being now vacant after three years' occupancy. Address EPICURE, Box No. 175 *Times* Office, for two days, stating where an interview can be had.

BOARDING.—NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs. Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or parties of single gentlemen; house first-class; references exchanged. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 33. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with partial board (breakfast and tea, dinner on Sunday's) in a pleasant location in the City of Brooklyn, convenient to the cars. Inquire at No. 84 Lawrence-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can find a desirable suite of rooms, with full board, in the first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite Fifth-avenue Hotel. Possession immediately.

BOARDING—FOR GENTLEMEN, AT NO. 306 Wesley-place, half minute's walk east of Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Family private. Terms low; a very desirable home.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD for families or single gentlemen may be obtained by calling at Mrs. MACKIE'S, No. 84 9th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEMEN or gentlemen and their wives can obtain fine rooms and board in a very desirable neighborhood, by applying at No. 97 State-st., corner of Clinton. The house has gas and baths, is one block from Atlantic-st., and convenient to South and Wall-st. Ferries. Dinner at 6.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY having more room than they wish to occupy, would let to two gentlemen a large front room, with fire if required, and with all the comforts of a social home; the location very pleasant and convenient to the ferries. Term moderate. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY residing in Brooklyn in the vicinity of Fort Greene, between Myrtle and Fulton avs., would take two or three gentlemen to board. Address W. R., Box 102 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, or a gentleman and his wife, can be pleasantly and comfortably accommodated with board at No. 27 Hoyt-st. Convenient to Fulton-av. cars.

NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-ST., CORNER WARREN, BROOKLYN.—A very desirable suite on the first floor; also, a pleasant room on the third floor, which will be vacant in a few days, to rent for the Winter, in a first-class boarding-house. References given and required.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can have a very pleasant front room, (furnished,) having ample closets and bath attached, gas and fuel included, for $12. Also, a single room for a gentleman. Address Mrs. H. A., with name and reference, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN—FURNISHED rooms, with or without partial board, in a private family, residing in West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. House has modern improvements. References required. Address P., Box No. 2,560 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING AN English basement house west of and near the 5th-av. Hotel, would accommodate a gent and wife with board. Parties who are in search of a home and its comforts, will address S. S., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

PARLORS AND BEDROOMS—COMMUNICATING, and single rooms, all of which are handsomely furnished, to let at very reasonable prices, with or without board, at No. 736 and 734 Broadway, opposite Waverley-place.

TO LET.—IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, TO BE let singly or together, in 11th-st., near 5th-av., a most desirable suite of rooms, with bath-room, &c., and good board; unexceptionable reference will be given and required. Address ALPHA, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS—FURNISHED or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a locality bounded by 23d and 32d sts., and 3d and 4th avs. Address B. B. PAYSON, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A small private family in a strictly private family, where home comforts may be had; location, below 26th-st. Address E. M. J., Box No. 1,420 Post-office.

A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS, ON second floor, with modern improvements, may be had by applying at No. 51 West 24th-st. References exchanged.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, WITH board, also, a small room, without board, at No. 122 Lexington-av., near 32d-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

DESIRABLE ROOMS MAY BE OBTAINED at No. 38 University-place, with or without partial board.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED.
The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $100 000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.
These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug,—which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of
TEAS,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS.
Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.,
New-York.
Goods delivered free in the City.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.
BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa, French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market.
For sale by Grocers generally.

JAPANESE TEA.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE received a very choice choice lot of Jeddo Oolong in half chests, prepared without the use of artificial heat. The flavor and color when drawn resemble a fine Hyson. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. & W. GEERY, No. 203 Canal-st. and No. 719 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, A PARTNER.—The advertiser, who is a practical mechanic, having received a patent for an article that is in general use in every city and village in the Union, is desirous of forming a partnership with some capitalist; has no objection to a still or active partner; if active, a machinist preferred; has no objection to forming a joint-stock company, as the article will pay heavy profits. Address J. E. C., Box No. 121 Post-office, Williamsburgh.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—PARTNER WANTED.—A person desirous of forming a business copartnership with a celebrated teacher of the banjo, having $75 to invest in the enterprise, can do so by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office. The advertiser will warrant a profit of $15 per week each.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT—with $5,000 cash, in an established manufacturing business that is safe, exclusive and pays 100 per cent. profit. Goods sold to the best houses in the City. Address IRONWARE, Box No. 154, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, MACHINERY, &c., OF the well-known manufactory of mallable iron, gas and steam fittings, at No. 142 Centre-st. Inquire as above, or at the office of the Elizabethport Manufactory Company, No. 233 Pearl-st.

A PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE—BY WHICH a fortune can be made. T. FISLER, No. 94 Fulton-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURNITURE for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 36? Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF HORSES SUITABLE for carriage, express or farm use; perfectly sound, kind and gentle; sold together or separate. Inquire at No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York. TREDWELL & PELL.

WANTED—A STABLE, OR ACCOMMODATION for a pair of horses and two carriages in the vicinity of Lafayette-place. Address Box No. 1,078 Post-office.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, 27 YEARS of age, good looking, and well educated; owner of a handsome property in a thriving town in the West, is desirous of making the acquaintance of some young lady and inducing her to accompany him as his wife. Her age must not exceed 18. The advertiser's stay is limited, and answers to this are requested, with the writer's address, and will be replied to in person. Address GERARD, Box 127 *Times* Office, for three days.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

On West Broadway, Franklin, Beach and Varick sts, belonging to the estate of Thomas Riley, dec'd.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On SW. COR. WEST BROADWAY AND FRANKLIN-ST.—The three-story basement brick building and lot, known as the FIFTH WARD MUSEUM HOTEL, well-known for a series of years past as an establishment of high reputation. Size of lot 25x84 feet, more or less. Sold subject to present tenancies, until May 1, 1861.

On SE. COR. VARICK AND BEACH STS.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, with brick stable, No. 24 Varick-st. Size of lot 25 and 11.9x103 and 100 feet, more or less, including half of party-wall between above and house adjoining on the southerly side.

On SW. COR. WEST BROADWAY AND BEACH-ST.—The four-story brick building and lot situated as above. Size 24 and 35.7x67.9 and 64.7. Subject to occupancy of present tenants until May 1, 1861.

All of the above houses have been built with care, and are generally in good condition and repair.

Also, 110 shares (capital stock) of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company.

Maps, terms, &c., can be had at No. 7 Pine-st.

By order of F. R. TILLOU, BENJ. D. BRUSH, } Executors.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST. HOUSES AND LOTS.

TO CARMEN AND OTHERS.

A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 33d-st.—Five four-story brick houses and lots, with stables in rear, Nos. 206, 208, 210, 212 and 214, near 1st-av. The houses contain Croton and are in first-rate order.

SALE ABSOLUTE AND TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

BULBOUS ROOTS

AT AUCTION THIS DAY, THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 11 o'clock, by WM. H. FRANKLIN, at No. 5 Broad-st.

Two cases of choice Bulbous Flower Roots, consisting principally of double and single hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcisses, &c., &c., by catalogue.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

At their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise

REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,

all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS, CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES, TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES.

Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant

SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES.

among which may be found rich and well-trimmed

ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF, VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR, WHITE POLAR BEAR, HUDSON BAY WOLF,

Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear.

Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.

In offering this sale to the public, we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods, and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article, should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale, as every lot will be peremptorily sold, without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 14 Washington-place, corner of 5th and South 6th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, mahogany parlor suite, in hair cloth; rosewood centre tables, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, stair carpets and rods, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus and chairs, mahogany wardrobes, bookcases, hair and straw mattresses, bolsters and pillows, window curtains, window shades, gilt cornices, etageres, &c.; also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 14 West 12th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture in satin, rosewood tables, marble-top; mahogany dining-room furniture in velvet, walnut and oak buffets, walnut extension tables, library table and desk, sofas, arm-chairs, mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, dressing tables, wardrobes, Brussels and ingrain carpets, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.

T. H. RODMAN, Referee.

SPEIR & NASH, Attorneys.
New-York, Nov. 8, 1860.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 16, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AT the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby corner of Pearl-st.. Regular Weekly Sale—Comprising a general assortment of mahogany, walnut and rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, mahogany piano, pier glass, lace and damask window curtains, fine oil paintings and engravings, stove and heaters, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, and oil cloths, &c. Also a burglar and fire proof parlor jewelry safe.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SIMEON DRAPER WILL SELL ON MON-DAY, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 437 Hudson-st., By order of the Assignee.

The contents of store, consisting of stoves, hardware and house-furnishing goods, fixtures, horse, wagon, harness, &c., to be sold without reserve.

Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., 300 lots assorted English, German and American hardware; also, a large assortment of fine table cutlery, and fine pocket knives and scissors, on cards, being strictly patterns; also, 2,200 lbs. white cotton rope.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF A COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, HANDSOMELY FRAMED.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the above collection of oil-paintings, mostly by foreign artists. To be sold without reserve, by order of JULES LE BRUN, Receiver.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale of the handsome furniture to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 14 West 12th-st., near 5th-av. Catalogues at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT—PARTITION SALE.—By order of CHAS. A. PEABODY, Esq., Referee—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell the desirable property, No. 48 Spring-st., southwest corner of Mulberry-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 22. $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

40 CASES DUTCH BULBS.—HYACINTHS 6c., Tulips 4c., Crocus ½c., Jonquills 3c., Anemonies 2c., Ranunculus 2c., Narcessus 4c. At the price mentioned, I will forward to all parts of the country the flower roots, and warrant them in prime order. 10 cases for sale. Address P. MURRAY, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and other carpets, wardrobes, bookcases, mirrors, blankets, comforters, kitchenware, &c.

I. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE Sheriff, I. M. MILLER will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock, the 3-story house and lot No. 17 Watts-st., running through to an alley in the rear.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' calf kip and grain double-sole water-proof boots.

WINTER BLOOMING PLANTS AT AUC-TION—On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 16th and 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st.—Sale comprises a choice lot of healthy plants, suitable for the parlor or greenhouse, from J. E. RAUCH, Florist, Brooklyn, L. I.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN, LANDS FOR SALE.

3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE, IN JERSEY CITY—THE 3-story and basement, modern-built, brick house, containing 16 rooms, located on the corner of Erie and South 1st sts., near Hamilton Park, Jersey City. The subscriber wishing to remove to the country, the property will be sold cheap, with part of the purchase money on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises after 6 o'clock in the evening, or at Oyster-boat No. 516, foot of Canal-st., New-York, during business hours.

THOS. D. CHRISTIE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The well-established business stand, No. 148 Delancy-st., and the adjoining property No. 150 Delancy-st. and No. 96 Suffolk-st., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JOHN L. RIKER, No. 10 Wall-st., Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—BROWN-STONE house in exchange for lots; 10 new houses to exchange for merchandise; 6 new houses to exchange for Western lands. To let, a furnished house, first class, to May or longer. JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-street Ferry, Brooklyn; No. 92 Broadway, 12 to 3.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union. PETER A. BERT, No. 362 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. N. B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 44 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Nov. 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall-st.:

Shares.		Shares.	
50 Atlantic Bank	50	10 Relief Insurance	50
100 Butch. & Drov. Bank	25	40 Chatham Bank	25
20 Marine Bank	30	40 People's Bank	25
20 Resolute Ins.	100	40 Fulton Bank	25
100 Gallatin Ins.	50	10 Home Insurance	100
20 Atlantic Ins.	50	20 Humboldt Insurance	100
10 Exchange Ins.	30	100 Excelsior Insurance	50
40 Lafayette Ins.	50	50 Brooklyn Central R.	50
40 Beekman Ins.	25	25 Empire City Ins.	100
35 Relief Ins.	50	25 Commonwealth Ins.	100
200 St. Mark's Ins.	25	50 Chicago & N. W. R.	50
100 Mad., Ind. & Peru R.	100	20 Ætna Insurance	100
50 Amer. Telegraph Co.	100	100 Col. Mar. Ins.	100
40 Washington Ins.	50	10 Goodhue Insurance	100
100 U. S. Guano Co.	100	100 Great West. Mar. Ins.	100
100 Hamilton Insurance	15	20 Commerce Ins.	100

$400 Madison Ind. and Peru R. R. Dividend Bonds.
4,000 Tennessee State 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.
5,000 San Francisco City and County 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.
15,000 Trevorton Coal and R. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
2,000 Jersey City 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.
22,000 Racine and Miss. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
1,000 Col., Piqua and Ind. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Nov. 19. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company payable to the stockholders at this office on Wednesday, 14th inst.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The large granite building on Bowdoin-square, in Boston, erected in 1856, and known as the Coolidge House. This building, of which the ground floor is occupied by first-class retail establishments, is most substantially built and in thorough order and repair. It contains above one hundred rooms with extensive kitchen and cellars, and a large yard in the rear; is warmed throughout by steam, provided with hot and cold water, and gas in every part; has bath rooms attached to each suite of apartments, and every modern convenience. Its extremely central situation upon one of the finest squares in the city, and at the junction of three of its principal thoroughfares, nearly opposite the Revere House, and within a stone's throw of the Cambridge and Suffolk Horse Railroad stations, makes it peculiarly suitable to the purposes of a first-class boarding-house or hotel on the European plan; or the lower stories could be converted into offices at a very trifling expense. To parties offering the requisite guarantees, the terms would be very moderate. Apply to J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE, No. 66 State-st., Boston.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE MANUFACTORY on 33d-st., near 3d-av., recently occupied by the New-York Gutta Percha Comb Company.

The buildings, covering about one hundred square feet, are three stories, and are fire-proof with iron shutters.

There are two steam engines in the buildings, one about 100 horse-power the other smaller.

These premises, which are very desirable for manufacturing purposes, will be rented upon reasonable terms.

Apply to the NEW-ENGLAND CAR-SPRING CO., No. 61 Chambers-st.

A STORE AND DWELLING IN BROADWAY, between 17th and 18th sts., to let; a marble front store and dwelling in 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., to let; a brown-stone front store and dwelling in 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., to let. Owners having houses for sale or to let, cannot place their property in better or safer hands than KAVANAGH'S, who attends to his own business, and can give the most respectable references for promptness and regularity in making his returns. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE, ONE OR BOTH BASE-ment rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, suitable for a first-class restaurant and billiard saloon. Dimensions of the whole, 50 by 130 feet, with kitchen and entrance way on Prince-st. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

TO RENT FOR LECTURES, CONCERTS, festivals, &c., the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Apply to J. H. HOWARD, No. 96 Fulton-av. D. B. POWELL, No. 77 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; HENRY ELLIOT, No. 53 Dey-st., ALDEN WATTLES, No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS OR MECHANICS—TO LEASE—A building would be erected on two lots of ground, fifty feet front on Prince-st., near Broadway, suitable for the applicant. Inquire of THOMAS McKIE, No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 11.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING NO. 52 MARION-st., now occupied as a fire-engine builder. Apply on premises.

BILLIARD TABLE.

Wanted, a second-hand table in good condition. Address with description and price, Box No. 163 New-York Post-office.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 400 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.

ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original and perfectly reliable in competent hands. "The most pernicious form of quackery is that which insidiously counsels SELF-CURE."—Prof. STEVENS (the English Reformer.) Price $1, mailed free. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-st., N. Y. From 9 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.*

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 18 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES, Elastic Stockings, knee Caps, &c., for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces for expanding the chest, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, instruments for deformities, &c., scientifically applied by Drs. GLOVER & THORNE. Offices, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

REMOVED.—DOCTOR HOSACK HAS REMOVED to No. 150 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st. His office will be continued at No. 15 West 21st., as usual.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, June, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening; and during the months of July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.

The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park, or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.

No person, other than the employes of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is opened as above provided.

No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length, nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.

No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion of a tree, shrub, plant, or flower.

No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.

No person shall fire, discharge, or set off in the Central Park any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser or double-header, nor any fireworks or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character as the fireworks above specified.

No person shall place or propel any invalid-chairs or perambulators upon any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.

No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.

No person shall, without the consent of the Comptroller of the Park, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take into, or carry, or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or transparency.

No military or target company, or civic, or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill, or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.

The ordinance of Aug. 8, 1858, is hereby amended by inserting the word "dogs" after the word "goats," and the word "dog" after the word "horse," in said ordinance.

The ordinance adopted Sept. 23, 1859, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "omnibus," the words "or express wagon with or without passengers nor any."

The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 1st day of November, 1860, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

"SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the Board. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
ANDW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM WANT-ed, consisting of 25 or more acres of first-rate land, (some of it wood,) under good cultivation, having a thrifty apple orchard, and an ample supply of other fruits, and watered by a never-failing stream or spring that can be brought to the house, &c. The buildings must be ample, modern built, and in good order, well shaded, the whole protected by high land from the northwest wind. Located in a hilly region, near churches, good schools, railroad, &c, and not more than 36 miles from New-York. Price not over $14,000 for the 25 acres. Address A. A., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house in 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., one, two or three medium-sized brick houses, in good order and in a respectable location—say, situated in the 8th or 9th Wards of this City. An exchange on a cash basis can be made by applying to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED.—WANTED TO rent, a place of 10 to 50 acres, with good house and barn, in a healthy location, not more than 25 miles from this City, Westchester County, near the Hudson, preferred. Address, with house, accommodations and rent, L. P., Lower Post office.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished—by a family of three persons—a moderate-sized house in a pleasant part of the City, west of Broadway, and below 36th-st. Apply, by letter, to Box No. 180 *Times* Office, addressed N. D. C., with description of location and terms, for one or more years.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE SCHOOL, TWO parlors or one large room, between Cranberry and Montague sts., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 39 Pineapple-st.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.

It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.

Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Depot No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.........$130
Second Cabin Passage.........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.........$110
Second Cabin Passage.........60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 4 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.

The MOUNT VERNON succeeds, and leaves on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 P. M.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAM-SHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35;

For freight or passage apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER PORTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36, N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will sail from Philadelphia for Savannah, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cabin passage, $15; steerage, $8. Through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points at the same rates as by steamers from New-York. Superior state-rooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, JR., No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

The steamer KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.........Oct. 15
MONDAY.........Nov. 12
TUESDAY.........Dec. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau.........$45
To Havana.........$50

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE steamship ATLANTIC, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave Canal-st. Dock, with passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 12 M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR RIO JANEIRO.—THE PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamship ST. LOUIS, FLETCHER, Commander, will sail for the above port on or about TUESDAY, Nov. 20. First Cabin passage, $250. Apply at the Office of the Company, 88 Wall-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

JOSEPH CLINTON, of the city of Albany, insolvent: Notice first published Oct. 24, 1860; creditors to appear before Hon. George Wolford, County Judge of the County of Albany, at his chambers in the city of Albany in said County, on the 7th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorney for Insolvent, ALBANY, N. Y.

o25-1aw10wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860. WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.

jy19-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, turner, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 132 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860.

ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,
Executor of said deceased.

my31-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. R. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next. —Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1860.

JOHN E. WILLIS, RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.

n15-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 194 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1860.

MARIA F. HOPKINS, Administratrix.

je14-1aw6mTh

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PEOPLE'S PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The citizens of New-York are invited to attend a meeting at the COOPER INSTITUTE, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 15,

Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, and Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, will address the audience upon the practicability of the plan proposed, and the vast importance to the people, of building the road. Ladies are invited. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

ORDINATION.—REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, Pastor-elect of the First Congregational Methodist Church on State-st., near Hoyt, will be ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry, next THURSDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. William Alvan Bartlett, and the other services will be conducted by Rev. Drs. Storrs, Clark and Carpenter, of Brooklyn; Rev. Messrs. Mattison, of New-York; Tyler, of Poughkeepsie, and others. The public are invited to attend.

GRAND SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT AT THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The ladies of the above Church intend to entertain their friends and the public on THURSDAY EVENING, 15th, with interesting speeches, good singing and a supper, at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

LECTURES.

REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., OF THE Broadway Tabernacle, will deliver a lecture at the United Presbyterian Church, West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Mount Lebanon and its Tribes*, with notes on the recent war. Tickets 25 cents.

JOHN B. GOUGH, IN BROOKLYN, WILL lecture on *Temperance*, FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock, in the Plymouth Church. Tickets, 25 cents; can be had of Mr. W. W. Swayne, No. 210 Fulton-st.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.

No. 203 BROADWAY.

Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

WM. HALL & SON,

No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

THOMAS H. CHAMBERS.
PIANOS AND MELODEONS FROM $40 TO $400.
Corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., in the Bible House.
PIANOS TO RENT.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS.—"KATY'S Secret," "Willie Gray," "Oh! If I were a Little Bird," and "Though I'm but a Little Maiden," as sung by Little Martha Davies, with great applause; "The Scientific Frog," "Three Roguish Chaps," "Johnny So Bashful," "Christmas Bells," "Always Look on the Sunny Side," 25 cents each. "Farmer Stubbs' Visit to New-York City," with lithograph, 35 cents; mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

A CARD.—MR. F. W. RACKEMAN BEGS TO INform his friends and the public that he has returned to the City to give instruction in music, as heretofore. He may be addressed at his residence, No. 36 East 25th-st., where he will also receive pupils.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD'S PIANO-FORTES were awarded 1st premium at the late Fair of American Institute, 1859. Manufactory and Wareroom 173 Grand-st., entrance in Baxter. Warranted for 5 years.

AN ALTO SINGER, WHO HAS A POWERFUL voice, and who reads well, will sing in some choir until May 1, for $30, in advance. Address G. G. F., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer *Mattano*.)
6:30 A. M.	
7:55 A. M.	
10:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	1:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
4:55 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Time of leaving Hunter's Point:
7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20, and 6 20 P. M.

Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.

An extra train leaves Flushing at 7, and Hunter's Point at 7:30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip. J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, Oct. 15, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., Express trains, and 10 A. M. Mail train; Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville; White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot, stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 5 A. M.; East Albany, 5:15 A. M., Express train; Albany, 3:45 P. M.; East Albany, 4 P. M., Express train; Albany, 9 A. M.; East Albany, 9:15 A. M., Mail train; Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont; White Plains, 5, 7, 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 31ST-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Suffern at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leave Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3:35 P. M. and 8:15 P. M. From New-York—For Suffern at 5 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:50 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Suffern at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILA-DELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York a 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Syosset 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 113 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HAR-BOR.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at 4 after Nov. 1.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Under the personal supervision of P. T. BARNUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK.
Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 12, 1860.

Mr. BARNUM is pleased to announce the
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,

MAXIMO (the boy) and BARTOLA (the girl,) said to be DESCENDANTS AND SPECIMENS OF THE SACERDOTAL CASTE, (now nearly extinct,) OF THE ANCIENT AZTEC FOUNDERS OF THE RUINED TEMPLES OF CENTRAL AMERICA,

DESCRIBED BY JOHN L. STEPHENS, Esq.,
And other Travelers.

They have arrived at full maturity, yet their HEADS ARE NO LARGER THAN AN INFANT'S, Measuring only 13 inches, and though they have all the organs of speech, are unable to articulate distinctly in any language. They were patronized in Europe by QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE ROYAL FAMILY, and by the KINGS and QUEENS of BAVARIA, SAXONY, HANOVER, HOLLAND and PRUSSIA, by the EMPERORS and EMPRESSES of FRANCE, RUSSIA and AUSTRIA, and by ALL THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY, and were universally regarded as the most UNIQUE, STRANGE, MYSTERIOUS AND WONDERFUL SPECIMENS OF HUMANITY ever seen.

They will be on exhibition every day and evening.

The Management is also pleased to announce
A NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA,
A NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA,
A NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA,

From the great Ledger Story, by Mrs. Southworth, entitled

ROSE ELMER,
ROSE ELMER,
ROSE ELMER,
ROSE ELMER.

Dramatised by the popular author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," &c., &c., G. L. Aiken, Esq.

On exhibition, DAY and EVENING, at all hours,
WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN-MONKEY!
TWO ALBINO CHILDREN,
of black parents, WHITE AS SNOW, WHITE HAIR, PINK EYES.
AUTOGRAPHS OF PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE.
WHAT CAN THEY BE?
LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, FORTUNE TELLER.

The MAGNIFICENT AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH from almost every river and sea on the face of the globe, including the BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, LIVING SHARKS, CROCODILES, ALLIGATORS, &c., &c.; the LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SERPENTS, and untold numbers of other rare and beautiful specimens of natural and artificial curiosities from every part of the world.

Admission only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette or Front Seats, 15 cents extra; children under ten, 10 cents extra.

On THURSDAY, the 22d inst., Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, the talented and favorite actress of this establishment, takes a BENEFIT. Tickets in advance may be obtained at the ticket office.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THE NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY,
CALLED
PHYSIC AND FANCY,
received with
ROARS OF LAUGHTER,
EVERY NIGHT.

To conclude with the new farce, never before acted, called

TOODLES A FATHER.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

In active preparation, a new and beautiful Operatic, Spectacular, Trepsichorean, Musical Burletta in three acts, called THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SEVENTH WEEK.
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
EVERY NIGHT.
EVERY NIGHT.

Mr. Lester Wallack.........as.........A Medical Man
Mr. Blake.........as.........Romeo
Mr. Norton.........as.........The Bewildered Husband
Mr. Floyd.........as.........A Matrimonial Agent
Mrs. Hoey.........as.........The Bewildered Wife
Miss Gannon.........as.........The Enduring Wife
Mrs. Vernon.........as.........Julia
Miss Tree.........as.........A Would-be Wife

Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.
Seats may be secured
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 17,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S
BENEFIT.
TWO SPLENDID COMEDIES,
Brilliantly cast.

EXTRA.
MR. LESTER WALLACK

Begs to announce that his
BENEFIT
Has been appointed to take place on
SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 17,

When will be given, for the first time this season, Sterling Coyne's admirable Comedy of

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

With (first time) Buckstone's capital comedy,

RURAL FELICITY.

This entertainment will comprise a combination of talent, not yet exhibited this season, in

BOTH PLAYS,
Including the names of

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. BLAKE,
Mr. WALCOT, Mr. REYNOLDS,
Mr. NORTON, (His first appearance in two years)
Mr. SLOAN, Mr. YOUNG,
Mr. FLOYD.
Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON,
Mrs. VERNON, Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mrs. SLOAN, (Her first appearance this season)
Mrs. WALCOT, Mrs. REEVES,
Miss JULIA TREE, &c., &c.

Box-book now open.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management had intended that last night should have been the closing performance of

ROMEO AND JULIET,

but the immense crowds who gathered to witness it—numbers having been unable to obtain admission—compel its repetition. It will consequently be repeated

THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) Nov. 15,

MISS CUSHMAN
sustaining the rôle of
ROMEO.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS
of
JULIET.

Mr. Couldock as Friar Lawrence.
Mr. Dyott as Mercutio.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

J. M. NIXON, sole Lessee and Manager.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1860, will be acted the sparkling comedy of

MASKS AND FACES.

Mr. Charles Fisher.........as.........Triplet.
Mme. Ponisi.........as.........Peg Woffington.

Mr. Fenno as Sir Charles; Mr. Harkins as Vane; Mrs. Morris as Colley Cibber; Mr. Martin as Quin; Miss Athena as Mrs. Vane.

Concluding with

BLACK EYED SUSAN.

Mr. Chas. Fisher as William; Mrs. Conway as Susan; Mr. John Chester as Gnatbrain; Mr. Harrigan as Twig.

To-morrow evening, Mr. Forrest as OTHELLO.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.........Spalding & Rogers
Stage Manager.........E. L. Tilton
Treasurer.........J. W. Wilder

NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.
NEW ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
NEW GYMNASTIC FEATS.
NEW BALLET.
NEW PANTOMIME.
EVERY EVENING during the week, and
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietors. Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1860.

The performance will commence with

CAPTAIN KYD.

To be succeeded by G. L. Fox's pantomime of

MOTHER GOOSE.

To conclude with DODGING FOR A WIFE.

"THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK AT SUNRISE."

By GEORGE L. BROWN,

Which has been presented to the Prince of Wales, will be on exhibition but a few days longer at

"THE CRAYON ART GALLERY,"

No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. GEORGE WARD NICHOLS.

ADAM AND EVE.

THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION,
Painted in 1857, by DUBUFE,
On Exhibition
At GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, cor. 9th-st.

Admission, 25 cents.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!

BERGER'S
FAREWELL EXHIBITIONS

Every night this week, ending SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at PHELAN'S BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner 10th-st. and Broadway.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.

LAST REHEARSAL OF ST. PAUL,
THURSDAY EVENING,

At 23d-st. Reformed Dutch Church. Let all the members be present at 7½ o'clock.

EX-GOV. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, and
HON. HORACE GREELEY,

Will speak on the Pacific Railroad and its vast importance, at the Cooper Institute THIS EVENING.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,

NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperial, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet, Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 33 West 14th-st., New-York—Open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters; evening for gentlemen. Schools and private classes in families attended. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR-ANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 635 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

T. G. WAIT & SON, DENTISTS, HAVE removed their office to No. 13 Bond-st., where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. Branch office at residence, No. 150 East 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

AFFAIRS AT THE CITY HALL.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERSHIP AND THE CHAMBERLAINCY—THE MAYOR AND THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The City Hall was alive yesterday with rumors relative to the removal of Street Commissioner SMITH and the appointment of HENRY WOOD in his place. The friends of JOHN R. BRIGGS have not given up all hope for him yet, as it is all but certain that the Aldermen would confirm his name, if it were sent in; whereas they will require a very great deal of manipulation before doing the same thing for the Mayor's brother. Alderman BOOLE thinks that such close relationship between the Mayor and Street Commissioner might be detrimental to the public interests, and a majority of his fellows in the Board are of the same way of thinking. They are not willing to subject their party to such a storm of odium as was aroused by the DEVLIN administration, merely for the benefit of a single family. They say that with Mr. BEN. WOOD in Congress, and Mr. F. WOOD Mayor, an effort should be made between them not to centre the whole balance of City patronage round their domestic hearth-stone.

Mayor WOOD, however, seems desperately bent on the measure, and yesterday all the Aldermen deemed approachable were sent for, and received in his private office. On coming out therefrom, these officials, who were all acting in concert, assembled together in the blue-room of Delmonico's, and compared notes. They found that to seven of them in succession the Mayor had represented that he "already had nine Aldermen pledged to SMITH's removal," but that out of pure love and affection for them, individually, he wished to have them "with him" for the future, and would therefore consent to have a tenth man in the ring—nine being the needful majority out of seventeen. The comparison of notes produced great laughter, making it clear that the Mayor had in r[illegible] as they all suspected—but two in favor of [illegible]ing his brother HENRY; and that seven were actually needed before the Board could be considered "all right." Rumor adds that NICHOLAS SEAGRIST and GILBERT M. PLATT are the two Aldermen suspected of being in favor of the Mayor's programme.

Further rumors flew round the City Hall, to the effect that an entirely new Aldermanic combination had been made—BOOLE and GENET to be chucked overboard, and two men who are now "out in the cold" to be taken up in their places. Those on the inside had a chuckle at this, but the report was no doubt designed to have its effect on outside circles in the upper wards of the City. It is said that the Mayor is very seriously disturbed by the appointment of the Special Committee to investigate and report upon the present condition of the City funds, and the "amount of interest" paid thereon by the several banking institutions which have recently had the custody of the same. Alderman BRADY, the mover of this Committee, and its chairman, is regarded as very keen on a scent; and the Aldermen assisting him, BAGLEY and BOOLE, are neither of them men likely to be very chary of the Mayor's reputation, should anything turn up to explain the deficits found by the Committee of the Clearing-house in the funds of the Artisans' Bank.

In the Street Department there is much shivering and shaking amongst the minor employes, but apparently without any just cause, unless the Mayor alters his present intention and sends in the name of Supervisor JOHN R. BRIGGS, to whom the place is generally conceded to be due. Mr. BRIGGS has men in the Board of Aldermen who would change their votes for him on personal considerations, and even to some extent sacrifice their own interests so to do. The Mayor, it is said, first resolved to send in the name of Mr. BRIGGS as a "flyer," for the mere sake of compliment. But finding out how the Board stood, he has been afraid that he would be taken at his word. Should the Street Commissioner fall, the City Inspector, DANIEL E. DELAVAN, is next on the list of the condemned. As the Mayor has no more brothers known to the public, it is possible that his brother-in-law, Mr. SCHERMERHORN, may succeed to the lucrative and patronage-dispensing office.

On the whole, the Aldermen seem to think that they have a very good Street Commissioner at present, and that, if they were to remove him, the effect would be to justify the Legislature next January in putting the Department into a Commission similar to that of Charities and Correction, with Capt. SMITH as one of the Democratic members. In order to stave off this evil, they are in favor of retaining him until, at least, after the end of the next session at Albany. By that time one-half the present Board of Aldermen will either have been reelected or changed, and new combinations will have become necessary to maintain the ascendency of the Aldermen as against the Mayor. FERNANDO WOOD claims credit for having been the first to discover the power and importance of the Mayoralty in its exertions of "one man power." Let BOOLE also receive such credit as may be due to him for having been the first to invent and work to profit the countervailing majority or "ring"-power of the Board of Aldermen. It must be the prayer of all honest citizens that BOOLE and WOOD shall continue at variance for ever.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

ROOMS FOR THE SHERIFF'S JURY—ELECTION BILLS AND STATE OF COUNTY FINANCES.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, at 4 P. M. yesterday—Mr. STEWART, the President, in the chair—a long discussion ensued upon an application of the Sheriff's Jury for permission to use the Common Pleas Court for their sessions.

Mr. BLUNT insisted that it was the business of the Sheriff to furnish a room for his jurors, as litigants were taxed for the expense. He was opposed to City carpets being spit upon and ruined, and City desks and chairs being whittled and defaced without any indemnity, as had been the case for years past.

Mr. PURDY insisted that the whole thing was a crusade against the Sheriff.

Mr. TWEED moved to amend by giving the jurors the use of the room occupied by the Grand Jury in the new City Hall.

On the votes being taken, the original resolution prevailed.

Mr. WM. GEE sent in a bill amounting to $178 70, for posting at the polling-places, in the recent election, maps of the City Election-Districts. The bill was appropriately referred.

A resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to pay $800 from the appropriation for County Jails, for iron braces and girders for the new jail being erected in Ludlow-street, the same being additional to those enumerated in the original specifications.

Bills amounting to several hundred dollars were submitted, for fitting up the places where the recent polls were held. According to the bills, it will cost the City from $10 to $66 for putting the City polling places in proper order for voting.

The Comptroller transmitted the statement of the County Treasury up to the 8th inst., as follows:

Balance Oct. 31	$1,212,449 59
Receipts	441,275 78
Total	$1,653,725 37
Payments	979,223 45
Balance Nov. 8	$674,501 92

The Board adjourned till next Tuesday.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The Board of County Canvassers reassembled at 10 A. M. yesterday, Mr. TWEED, the President, in the Chair. It is the intention of the Board to finish the canvassing the present week, if possible, although by statute they could draw pay for twenty meetings.

The canvass of the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and Thirteenth Wards, completed the day's work. No material errors were found in the returns of these Wards, and those made by the Ward-canvassers were duly confirmed.

A protest was submitted by DENNIS MCCABE, objecting to the returns of the First District of the Nineteenth Ward, on the ground that two canvassers, instead of three, as required by law, made up the returns. Mr. MCCABE declares that through the absence of the third Commissioner, his rival candidate for Assembly, Mr. HENRY ARCULARIUS, was illegally declared elected.

The Board sat for six hours without intermission.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

PAYMENT OF THE FOURTH WARD TEACHERS.

A special meeting of this Board was held last evening, President CURTIS in the chair.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices reported in favor of paying the salaries of the teachers of the Fourth Ward, who were dismissed last Spring, for the time intervening between the 16th of May, when they were illegally dismissed, and the 16th of July, when they were again dismissed legally. The report was adopted and the teachers ordered to be paid.

A communication was received from Mr. E. HIRST, Principal of School No. 18 in the Nineteenth Ward, appealing from the action of the local Board, removing him from his post, and ably defending himself against the alleged reasons for such removal. It was referred to the Committee on Appeals.

A resolution confirming the nomination of THOMAS FITZGERALD for School Trustee of the Fourth Ward, in place of JOHN OLIVER, removed from the Ward, was adopted. Adjourned to Wednesday next.

EDUCATION—ITS METHODS AND AIM.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. BELLOWS.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered a lecture last evening before the New-York Teachers' Association in the hall of the Board of Education, upon the subject of "Education—its Diversity of Methods and Unity of Purpose." The hall was well filled with a large and appreciative audience, composed mostly of teachers, of both sexes, in our Public Schools.

The lecturer commenced by saying that the importance of general education was now universally acknowledged, at least in this country. This was not always so. There was a time when thinking was an aristocratic privilege, and reading and writing a princely prerogative. As late as the time of HENRY VIII., many of the nobles of England were unable to write their names or to read their Bibles. But while all now agreed as to the necessity of education, there was a difference of opinion as to the methods by which it should be accomplished. There were schools in this country as well as in Europe, in which education was one-sided; where religious and political bias was instilled into the mind of the pupil; but this was not the case with our Common Schools. The aim of education in the schools should be to assist and direct the natural education which every one acquires in his intercourse with the world. The lecturer dwelt at length upon the different aspects of education, as natural and artificial, human and divine, popular and scholastic. He spoke of the prejudices existing in this country against all education that did not appear to be immediately practical, and defended the study of all dead languages, and all that kind of education generally termed scholastic. He closed by recommending to his hearers to read a book on education, by HERBERT SPENCER, lately published by the APPLETONS, which he regarded as the most thorough, profound and able work that had ever been written upon the subject. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was tendered to the reverend Doctor for his gratuitous and able discourse.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BED-CLOTHING FOR THE NEWSBOYS.—The premonitory advances of Winter are already felt at the Newsboys' Lodging-House by numbers of destitute boys, who are compelled to sleep on benches there, or to leave in search of barges, empty basements, stoops or ash-boxes, owing to the deficiency of bed-clothing at this Institution. To meet the wants of this numerous class of boys, another dormitory has just been fitted up, capable of accommodating sixty boys, in addition to seventy in the original bed-room; but the humane and considerate friends of these unfortunate children will do well to help them by contributing, what will be of inappreciable service to humanity, warm and comfortable bed-clothing, to make the Winter pass them less drearily than it has been their wont to experience in former years. By referring to the report of the Institution, it will be seen that nearly twenty thousand lodgings have been provided for these poor boys within a year, and that about fourteen thousand meals have been given to them. Several hundreds are now happily located in country homes, and many who have made the Lodging-House their permanent abode have acquired settled habits of industry and morality, which will subserve the future interests of society as well as their own. The work tells for itself, and those interested in it would do well to visit the Institution. Gifts of bed-clothing, and of such donations as the benevolent may deem suitable, will be thankfully received at the Newsboys' Lodging-House, No. 128 Fulton-street, C. O'CONNOR Superintendent; or they will be sent for to the address of the givers.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT—SIX ARRESTS.—Last evening, a man named FREDERICK AMSON, was arrested for attempting to pass a counterfeit $3 bill on the Bank of the Interior, Albany, N. Y., at a store in the Eighth Ward. The counterfeit being a new one, information of its appearance was communicated to Police Head-quarters, and thence transmitted by telegraph to all the Station-houses. The result was that five other persons were arrested as follows: In the Seventh Ward, WILLIAM BREED and WILLIAM HURLY, and in the Fourteenth, FRANKLIN PRYANT, MARY BRADY and ABRAM BRUCE. These parties had all endeavored to dispose of the worthless paper to trades-people, and they will be taken before a magistrate to-day,

Lecture on Brazil by Rev. J. C. Fletcher.

The rooms of the Historical Society were filled last evening by ladies and gentlemen, who came to hear Rev. JOHN C. FLETCHER discourse upon Brazil. The lecture was delivered at the invitation of a large number of distinguished gentlemen, many of whom were present last evening, and if inference may be drawn from inclined heads and listening ears, not one of them regretted having affixed his name to the paper which brought Mr. FLETCHER before them as a knowledge-giver.

Brazil is by no means a *terra incognita*; travelers have left their prints upon nearly every foot of its soil, and we have the result of their observations and impressions in volumes without number; and yet Mr. FLETCHER manages to travel over a ground which has been very illy explored before. Of all men, he has enjoyed superior facilities for studying that brightly illuminated tropical page, the valley of the Amazon. For many years a resident of the country, and for a greater part of the time occupying a diplomatic position, he has enjoyed opportunities of which he has fully availed himself.

In his lecture last evening, Mr. FLETCHER devoted much space to a consideration of our present commercial relations with Brazil, and practical suggestions as to how they might be improved. It seems that the United States, although pushing her traffic to other and more remote corners of the world, with most unflagging energy, is lamentably behind other nations in developing a trade with Brazil. Our ships four years ago went thither freighted with but three commodities—ice, apples and codfish. The English and French had for years been flooding the country with their manufactures. As an illustration of the enterprise with which the former nation push their wares, Mr. FLETCHER stated that in the interior of the country he found DAY & MARTIN's blacking stood preëminent, and that the people would use no other. On inquiring into the reason, he was informed that, first, it was an excellent article, and, secondly, that it had been advertised by gratuitous distribution until every one was familiar with its merits. In the same manner, English thread is given away for a year, in order that a demand for it may be established. From this we come to the most unwilling conclusion, that Jonathan sometimes allows himself to be distanced in shrewdness. The superior mail facilities enjoyed by England tend greatly to give her a monopoly of the Brazil trade. Thus, the English merchant writes to inquire of the Brazil market, receives his answer in twenty-five or thirty days, and his vessel is loaded with a cargo of the goods in demand, and on her way to Rio Janeira, before the American receives his letter. And the Englishman has exchanged his cargo for coffee, at a profit, disposed of his coffee in Boston at a profit, and is on his way to sell his cargo of American goods in Liverpool at a profit, while the American vessel is creeping down the coast with a cargo of ice, apples and codfish. During the past year, England made $10,000,000 in the Brazilian trade; sold $24,000,000 and imported but $15,000,000, while we sold to Brazil about $5,000,000—more than three-fourths of which was flour—and imported from her to the value of nearly $23,000,000. In this trade we are distanced by every other nation on the globe, even by effete Spain and Portugal.

To correct the present state of things, Mr. FLETCHER advocates the establishment of a line of steamers to place us in direct communication with Brazil, showing by incontrovertible arguments how it will redound to the development of her commerce and of ours. He also urges the necessity of a reciprocity treaty. At the present time we have in fact no treaty at all. France has one by which she claims, on any of her citizens dying intestate, to administrate on their estate; but whenever an American dies in Brazil, his estate is administered by the Brazilians. Again, we take three-fourths of Brazil's great staple, coffee, and admit it to our ports duty free, while she exacts upon our flour an import duty of about $1 25 per barrel,—charging at the same time an export duty on her coffee. Once when an American threatened to obtain from our Government the exaction of a discriminating duty upon coffee, the Brazilians took the alarm at once and lessened their duty on flour. A reciprocity treaty we must have, and this can only be obtained by sending out the right kind of men as representatives. A man of courtly manners is as much needed at the court of Don PEDRO SEGUNDO as at the Court of St. James, and certainly much more than in Japan. Mr. FLETCHER here alluded to the many millions our Government has spent in opening trade with the Japanese, when it must be many years before we derive the benefit from it that would have been received from the same money employed in furthering our commercial relations with Brazil. If the Union Party had succeeded he would have urged the sending of GEO. S. HILLIARD as a minister; but as another Administration is to be in power he gives his voice for N. P. BANKS, of Massachusetts.

A wrong opinion has guided the character of our exports hitherto. We have confined them to Yankee notions, to the exclusion of hardware and machinery. And of cotton goods, of which Brazil annually buys over $14,000,000, we only sell her a little over half a million, and yet even this limited trade has doubled in the past five years. The universal Yankee, it seems, is poorly represented in Rio Janeiro, since in 1854 Mr. FLETCHER could only count 50 natives of the United States, babies and all, while thousands of other nations had their homes there.

Few would believe that Brazil is larger than the star-spangled land which we glorify; yet, by the reports of the Topographical Bureau, our country contains but 2,936,166 square miles, while Brazil is accorded by other nations an area of 3,400,460.

In richness of soil, as well as in expanse of country, Mr. F. feared that we would have to yield the palm to Brazil. The valley of the Amazon, alone, contains 2,333,000 square miles of the most fertile land that ever the sun smiled upon—nearly a million of square miles more than is embraced by our boasted valley of the Mississippi.

Botanists will be gratified, or perhaps astonished, to learn that a plant is found in the interior of Brazil, nearly, if not quite identical with one growing in North Carolina. Printers will be pleased to learn that that tropical country is their paradise; that advertising and subscriptions are invariably paid in advance, and that three-fourths of a paper is always filled by advertisements at most remunerative prices. The Press, too, is unshackled; and religion is nearly so. It is allowable to worship God in any form men choose; but a building in the form of a temple is only allowed to be used by Roman Catholics. The steeple and bells give the temple form, which is forbidden by other denominations.

On the subject of Slavery the Brazilians have no question and no trouble, no fusion and no confusion. The putting down of the African Slave-trade in 1850, has virtually done away with Slavery in that country, and a few years more will have died out altogether. At present blacks are allowed to vote. The possession of an income of $50 per annum constitutes the sole qualification for voting, and color has nothing to do with it at all. The blacks of that country are a superior race to ours, and this may be traced to the fact of their being educated. They have eminent professors and doctors among the sable population, and in their intelligence you think no longer of distinction of color.

Admirers of LONGFELLOW in this country will be glad to learn that DON PEDRO DE SEGUNDO—a monarch, by the way, to whom Mr. FLETCHER accords every virtue—is a most ardent admirer of our great poet, and has read *Hiawatha*, as well as *Hyperion* and *Kavanagh*. The pictures of the country which Mr. FLETCHER drew, were so pleasant, that at the conclusion of his remarks, Dr. OSGOOD, in offering complimentary resolutions to the lecturer, expressed a wish that when he again spoke he would tell us of Brazil's snakes, bugs, and other unpleasant attendants, that the glowing account of the beauties that evening given might not kindle a spirit of emigration which would wholly depopulate our fair country.

A Discarded Lover's Challenge to Fight His Rival.

PEDRO A. ORZALI, an Italian, living at No. 216 William-street, yesterday caused the arrest of a young French artist, named LAROME LOUIS, whom he charged with sending him a challenge to fight a duel. The accused had become enamored of the same lady on whom the affections of ORZALI had been set, and, as a consequence, they became enemies. The fair one seemed to favor ORZALI's suit, and a day or two ago an encounter occurred between the rivals, which resulted in the thrashing of the Frenchman. He, therefore, gave his emotions expression in the following cartel:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

ITALIAN COWARD!—Without heart, without soul, without shame, and without pity—you triumph, for you have stolen my mistress—the only being I had upon earth, and, moreover, in this foreign land. I have loved her, I do love her, and I shall love her as long as a breath of existence remains in me; and however disgusting to have her come soiled by your arms, I shall still receive her, and cover her with sincere kisses—that which you never had for her, for you have only stolen her through the bait of your gold and your money. This values nothing. But I love her, and I hate thee. I leave her to thee, coward! The only thing I desire is that there was in thy miserable breast enough of blood to make it move. Tell me whether you are able to spare it for your courage. Then take arms! Let us cross the water one fine evening, and there, alone, without witnesses, or with witnesses, in the face of God let death decide. There will be more credit for you to kill me thus, than to assassinate me without arms, as I am thrown down into dirt without giving me time rise. At twenty-five paces, if you want it, we shall fire together until one of us two be dead. If not, keep yourself upon your guard, for I declare to you *vendetta*, and I shall kill you as soon as I could. I shall, perhaps, be hung, but this is immaterial to me, for I have nothing in this world which attaches me to it, if it be not my good right for my Susanné to weep over my deceived love, and to die with sorrow in covering her with kisses. Fight loyally, with equal arms, and I shall retract the name of "coward," which you deserve by your conduct towards me, and by your seduction of my well-beloved.

LAROME LOUIS, No. 23 West Broadway.

P. S.—If she loves me no more, and if she wishes my death, tell her to be at the place of battle, and I will permit myself to be killed without defending myself—but when falling I shall still cry, "I love thee—forgive."

The accused was taken before Justice WELSH and examined. He there fell upon his knees, and made most abject apologies for his indiscretion, stating that he did not intend to injure ORZALI at all, and had written what he had in a moment of excitement. The Magistrate being satisfied that his offence was the result of a love-addled brain, reprimanded him and let him go.

Fires.

IN A PAPER BOX MANUFACTORY.

At 5 o'clock last evening, a fire, the origin of which is unknown, broke out in the paper box manufactory of LEGRAND SCHWAB, on the second floor of No. 23 Cedar-street, and communicating to the third floor, occupied by the same party, caused damage to the extent of $700. Said to be insured. The first floor was used as a salesroom by the Gutta Percha Roofing Company. Loss $100. Damage was done to the building to the amount of $300. Some cotton batting in the adjoining building also ignited, but by throwing it into the street no further damage was done.

IN A BOARDING HOUSE.

A fluid lamp exploded in the kitchen of ARTHUR HERMAN's boarding house, No. 75 Beekman-street, between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening, and set the place on fire. Before the flames could be extinguished damage to the amount of $550 was done. Insured for $4,500 in the Continental Insurance Company.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF "PROFESSOR" DOWNING.

The five-score young women, each of whom was defrauded of $5 by putting confidence in the promise of "Professor" Samuel W. Downing to teach them a process of transferring photographs and lithographs to oil-paintings on glass, will be gratified to learn that their deceiver is under arrest. It has transpired that Downing left the City on Sunday evening last for Boston, but his departure was so hurried that he forgot a portion of his property, consisting of clothing and papers. With the object of obtaining it, he yesterday returned to his former quarters, No. 54 East Broadway, not knowing at the time that an exposure of his swindling transactions had been thoroughly made in all the daily papers. His presence there was made known to Officer Eagleston, of the Seventh Precinct, who took him into custody, and Justice BRENNAN committed the accused for examination.

STILL ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On the night of the 7th inst., Mr. James Keegan, residing at No. 112 West Thirty-third-street, was on his way home, through Thirty-fifth-street, when two men met him, and inquired if he wanted to buy some apples. Before he could reply to the singular question, his watch was snatched from his vest pocket by one of the men, who ran off, and Mr. Keegan having attempted to follow, the other highwayman interposed his foot, tripping him, and causing him to fall and hurt himself badly. Both the ruffians in consequence escaped, but on Tuesday evening a young man named Robert Edgar was apprehended, suspected of being one of the offenders, and subsequently having been identified by Mr. Keegan as the person who snatched the watch, Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday committed him for trial.

A DENTIST LOSING HIS TEETH.

Charles W. Hudson, residing at Newark, N. J., was yesterday brought before Justice WELSH, at the Tombs, on a charge of having passed two counterfeit $5 bills on the Bank of Belvidere, N. J., in payment for a set of artificial teeth, to Ezra P. Hoyt, a dentist, doing business in the Bowery. Mr. Hoyt sent the bills in question, with other money, to the East River Bank for deposit, but the teller rejected the counterfeits, and returned them to Mr. Hoyt, who only then learned that they were bad. Hudson stated that he was unaware that the bills were worthless, but the magistrate would not credit his assertion, and committed him for trial.

RAID ON STREET-WALKERS.

Capt. Cameron, of the Eighteenth Ward, on Tuesday evening, dispatched a few of his men to arrest any prostitutes who might be found in the streets. In the course of two hours, nineteen were taken to the station-house, the majority of whom had been found near Madison-square and in the neighborhood of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Yesterday all the prisoners were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and disposed of as follows: Five were discharged for want of sufficient evidence; two were reprimanded and set at liberty, while the remaining twelve were each fined $5, and in default of payment sent to prison for five days.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BOOK-KEEPER.

Charles Strasser, a book-keeper, employed by Wm. R. Sluyter, merchant, No. 24 Cortland-street, absconded from the City on the 27th ult., taking with him about $2,000, belonging to his employer. From the fact that among the property embezzled was a check of Mr. Sluyter, signed in blank, which had been filled up for upwards of $800, and afterwards converted into European gold, the supposition is entertained that Strasser has fled to Europe. The detectives have been searching for him, but as yet they have utterly failed to trace him.

THE VICTIM OF A STRANGE WOMAN.

Hiram Sands, a visitor to the City, stopping at Lovejoy's Hotel, on Tuesday evening met Sophia Price, a street-walker, and permitted her to take liberties with him. In the course of their conversation, she managed to steal his pocket-book, containing $14 in cash, and a note for $60. As quickly as he discovered his loss he caused the woman's arrest, and Justice WELSH held her to answer a charge of larceny.

THE ROBBERY IN WEST BROADWAY.

Yesterday, Officer Fields, of the Fifth Ward, succeeded in effecting the arrest of Charles Perinchief, the young negro who acted as the confederate of Sickels in the robbery, a few days since, of Mr. Samuel Robinson at an oyster stand in West Broadway. Justice WELSH committed the accused for trial. He is said to be a notoriously bad character, having but recently served a term in the Penitentiary.

Appeal for a Friendless Old Lady.

The benevolent are appealed to on behalf of an old lady who is living friendless and alone, and in circumstances of great destitution, at No. 72 Sullivan-street. MRS. HART, the lady referred to, is about eighty years of age. She has hitherto contrived to eke out a support for herself by doing ladies' fine needlework, but this employment now so greatly taxes her eye-sight and strength that she cannot earn sufficient to pay her basement rent, much less to provide the most scanty food. Our reporter, who visited the place yesterday to inquire into the case, found her without a morsel of food, save the remnants of a few cold potatoes from which she had subsisted for two days. She is a very intelligent and lady-like person, whose manner and conversation show that she must have seen far better days. Those who feel prompted to assist this worthy old lady, can do so by calling at her place in Sullivan-street, or by sending donations for her to this office.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Murder at New-Lots.

The Police are still busily engaged in ferreting out the murderer of JAMES DEBEVOICE KOLYER, who was murdered in his own barn last Monday night, at New-Lots. The two SPRATTS—father and son—arrested on Tuesday by Detectives FROST and DENTON, were discharged yesterday, there appearing no evidence against them.

Coroner WOOD, of Jamaica, impanneled a jury yesterday, and after viewing the body adjourned until to-day. A young man named "GEORGE," who was a short time ago in the employ of deceased, and with whom, it is alleged, he had some difficulty, was arrested yesterday and committed to abide events.

The Police are now in pursuit of a young man named JOSEPH LAMBERT, who, it is surmised, knows something about the murder. He was in TIERNY's store on Monday night while KOLYER was there, and tried to borrow $10 of him, but was refused. He left the store before KOLYER did and reached his boarding-house late at night, and requested an early breakfast, as he wanted to go away. In the morning he paid a back board-bill in bills and gold, and left before breakfast, and has not been seen since. The character of the man, and the fact that he had money on Tuesday, and none the night before, has caused suspicion to rest upon him. LAMBERT is about twenty years old, and recently has been employed as a watchman of the repairs on the Jamaica Plank-road, between East New-York and Snediker's. He severely stabbed a fellow-workmen a few days ago, and as a warrant had been issued for his arrest, there are some who believe that he has only cleared out to avoid being arrested for that offence. Considerable excitement still prevails in the neighborhood of the place where the murder was committed. The premises where KOLYER lived were rented from a man residing in Brooklyn. The house stands on a high hill, between the Jews' and Cypress Hills Cemeteries, overlooking the Jamaica Plank-road, and about one-fourth of a mile from it. The barn is about 200 feet east of the house. The deceased left Tierney's store, which is on the Plank-road, directly opposite the house, at about eight o'clock Monday evening, and said he was going to feed his horses in the stable. Early the next morning, his wife, who had become alarmed at his absence, went to the stable, and discovered his lifeless body, face downwards, on the floor, just inside of the doors. The padlock which he had unlocked to enter through a small door, was still in one hand. His pocket-knife was lying on the floor, in a pool of blood where it doubtless fell when his assassin rifled his pockets. A pocket-book, usually carried in one of his pantaloons pockets, was found thrust into a vest pocket.

The wounds consist of a deep gash in the crown of the head, evidently made by some blunt instrument. There are two or three wounds on the right side of the neck apparently made by a dirk-knife; a cut over the right eye which might have been made by falling upon the floor, and an abrasion of the skin on the right side of the head. The blow near the top of the head broke the skull so as to let a portion of the brain fall out.

It is supposed that the murderer must have been inside of the stable, or that he entered close behind deceased, and that the first blow was struck on the top of his head just as he entered the door; that he fell forward upon his face in the position found, and that the knife was used in fact after he was dead.

The funeral of deceased will take place at 2 o'clock P. M, to-day, at the Methodist Church in the vicinity.

DAMAGE FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.—The case of HIRAM CURTIS *vs.* THEODORE P. HOWELLS was brought to a close in the Circuit Court yesterday, and $3,720 damages awarded. The suit was brought to recover $20,000 damages for non-performance of contract in receiving a large quantity of ground bark.

WIDE-AWAKE DEMONSTRATION.—The City Wide-Awakes, of New-York, visited this city last evening, as the guests of the Rocky Mountain Club. They paraded through some of the principal streets and made an excellent appearance.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—The Police of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday, arrested three men named JOSEPH SCHALLER, SAMUEL MOSSOP and FRANK SWAZEY, on suspicion of having stolen jewelry valued at $1,200 from the house of ALBERT ROGERS, No. 35 South Sixth-street. They were committed for a hearing.

BURGLARS COMMITTED.—GIBSON WILSON and RILEY, arrested by the Police of the Second Precinct, on the 8th inst., were committed by Justice CORNWELL, yesterday, to answer a charge of burglary preferred by Mr. DOBINSON of No. 65 Fulton-street.

BURGLARS SENTENCED.—JOHN WILSON and GEO. HAINS, convicted of burglary in the Court of Sessions, were yesterday sentenced each to a term of 9 years and 6 months in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.—By the semi-annual report of Fire Marshal BELKNAP, for the six months ending Oct. 31, it appears there were lost by fires during that time property valued at $72,222, all of which was covered by insurance.

COURT CALENDAR THIS DAY.—CITY COURT—Nos. 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 21, 49. CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 50. 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 7, 13, 30, 62, 63, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81.

New-Jersey.

THE SUPPOSED WIFE POISONING CASE.—The inquest upon the body of Mrs. JANE ABSOM, whose death is thought to have been caused by poisoning, was continued yesterday, at the Bull's Head Hotel, in Communipaw. Miss JULIA ANN KENNEDY was the only witness called. She had been a servant in the house, and Mr. ABSOM, it had been charged, had been over-attentive to her. She testified that she had lived in the family as a servant, and had never known Mr. ABSOM to treat his wife harshly, while she was in his employ. When the inquest had been adjourned for the day, JULIA was held as a witness when wanted.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, and Suite, now on view at GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

The photograph of the Prince now on exhibition—the last taken in America—was made by Royal desire at the Revere House, Boston, Oct. 18, 1860. His Royal Highness not having time to sit while in New-York, communicated through Hon. E. Archibald, H. B. M. Consul, New-York, his willingness to sit for his photograph to Messrs. GURNEY & SON., if they would go to Boston. The undersigned immediately repaired thither, and the results of their visit are seen by the pictures now at the gallery acknowledged by the Prince, as well as the hundreds of visiters who have seen them, to be the best picture of him extant. Also on view, all the members of the Royal party and their Autographs.

Copies now ready for sale of the Prince and entire Suite, of all sizes, from the largest plates made to the *ecartes de visit* for albums.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

J. GURNEY & SON, Photographic Artists, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURGE THE SYSTEM.—Purify the blood, and avoid fevers and sickness, by using

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

Price 25 cents a box.

Sold at the Graefenberg Medical Institution, No. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The leading physicians and professors of medical colleges state that these Pills possess medicinal properties superior to any others.

[Advertisement.]

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

"Opening Day" (Wednesday, 14th) of Winter Fashions for the Feet. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) in boundless variety, and suited to all ages, sexes, tastes and purses, at the "Central Park Skate Emporium." CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts. Out-of-town orders promptly attended to.

[Advertisement.]

SMALL POX.—This most fatal disease to which childhood is subject can be deprived of its virulence by using HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment. The Pills allay the fever, and the Ointment soothes the pain and induces sleep.

[Advertisement.]

DR. E. B. FOOTE, author of *Medical Common-Sense*, of Saratoga Springs, has returned to his Winter offices, No. 546 Broadway, New-York, where he may be consulted from 1 to 6 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DO IT.—Buy your Fall Hat, if you want an elegant and cheap one, at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady at $5 50 for extra State. WHEAT easier; sales 4,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 06; 6,000 bushels do. at $1 08; 4,000 bushels Red State at $1 17; 3,500 bushels Canada Club, and 2,200 bushels White Canada, on private terms. Other Grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Imports*—89,500 bushels Wheat, 11,400 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Oats, 3,300 bushels Peas. *Exports*—5,235 bbls. Flour, 86,100 bushels Wheat, 31,600 bushels Corn, 9,200 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and 10c. lower. WHEAT firm but 1c. @1½c. lower; sales 53,000 bushels, at 82c. for North Western Club; 79c.@80c. for No. 1; 77c.@78c. for No. 2, all in store. CORN firm; sales 18,000 bushels at 36c.@36½c., in store. OATS firm at 17c. *Receipts*—5,500 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—1,900 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats. Sight Exchange on New-York scarce at 2¼ @3 ℘ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

FLOUR unchanged—at $4 75 for Superfine. WHEAT dull, and buyers demand a reduction. WHISKY dull at 16½c. MESS PORK very dull at $16 75@$17. HOGS very dull, though for good are offered $6 40@$6 50 for present delivery. Money in improved demand. Sight Exchange unsettled, but advanced ⅜ ℘ cent. premium.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet, in consequence of tightness in the Money market, nothing doing. CORN dull and lower; sales 13,000 bush. at 46c. OATS steady sales 11,000 bushels at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady at 25c. on Wheat; 23c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 139,000 bushels Wheat; 23,000 bushels Corn; 1,000 bushels Barley. *Exports*—267,000 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn; 8,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT, in lots, at $1 40@$1 46 for White Michigan; $1 26 for Red State; $1 16 for State, and 6,000 bushels White Canada, afloat, on private terms. RYE—Sales 2,000 bushels at 68c. OATS firm; sales 14,000 bushels at 35½c. for State. CORN unchanged; sales 4,600 bushels at 65c. for Western Mixed, afloat. BARLEY less active; sales 10,000 bushels at 75c. for Canada West; 65c. for Two-rowed State; 73c. for Four-rowed do.; 63c. for Winter. WHISKY—Light sales at 20c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

FLOUR dull and depressed; Howard-street, $5 50; City Mills, $5 25; Ohio is offered at $5 37½. WHEAT dull and lower; red, $1 30@$1 35; white, $1 40@$1 60. CORN buoyant; yellow, 70c.@72c. PROVISIONS quiet and steady. MESS PORK, $19 50. LARD, 12c. COFFEE dull. WHISKY dull.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

COTTON—sales, to-day, 2,000 bales; prices irregular; sales checked by the difficulty of passing Exchange. SUGAR dull, and declined ¼c.; at 6c.@7c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES 27c.@30c. The rest of the market unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 37½@$5 43¾. WHEAT dull; sales 5,000 bush. at $1 27@$1 36 for Red, and $1 40@$1 50 for White. CORN dull; sales 2,000 bush. at 69c. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY dull at 22c.@22½c.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

COTTON—Sales to-day 900 bales, at 10⅞c.@11c. for Middling; sales of last three days, 12,400 bales; receipts of three days, 11,800 bales. Sterling 105@106.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

COTTON dull: sales, to-day, 1,000 bales.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Ocean Mails.

The German mails, by the *Hammonia*, will close to-day, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The European Mails, by the *Atlantic*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Cuban mails, by the *Quaker City*, will close to-day at 11 o'clock A. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 47 | Sun sets.... 4 43 | Moon sets.... 6 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 33 | Gov. Island. 10 22 | Hell Gate.. 11 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Matanzas, Reimer, Havana, Lawrence & Fowler; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford & Tileston; Thomas Swann, Ramsey, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, master; Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Newport, master; Octorara, ——, Baltimore, ——.

Ship J. Hovey, Robinson, Liverpool, ——.

Barks G. W. Hall, Potter, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Kosmas, De Hardy, Bremen, Kruger & Bros.; Advance, Cain, Queenstown, for orders, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Nyassa, Campbell, St. John, A. Smithers & Co.; Sea Bird, Campbell, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners A. Townsend, Townsend, Galveston, Oakley & Keating; M. E. Parmelee, Gaskill, Washington, J. G. Williams; A. C. Leverett, Lequine, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co.; Glover, Ames, Philadelphia, master; Althea, Hervey, New-Haven, ——; Fairfax, North, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge.

Arrived.

Steam Frigate Beneguela, (Sp.,) De Aria, Havana Nov. 6, came to this port for repairs. Experienced N. E. gales most of the passage.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Boston, Crooker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Planet, Wilson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer P. T. Heartt, Sidell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Sultana, Barrett, Providence 2 ds., in ballast to W. Nelson & Son.

Bark Golden Rule, Whitebury, Aspinwall 32 ds., with cotton to J. F. Joy. Oct. 26, saw a bark ashore on Hollander's Point, with sails loose; apparently had gone on the night previous; could not ascertain her name. The G. R. had nothing but light head winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Miss Nightingale, (Br.,) Inness, Sunderland 55 ds., with coal to T. W. Parmele. Oct. 22, on the Banks, was run into by an unknown foreign bark, with stone; bulwarks started, and other damage. Could not ascertain what damage the other vessel received.

Bark Richmond, Cleivland, New-Bedford 3 ds., oil.

Brig Zeland, (Br.,) Waycott, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Queen Esther, Card, Elizabethport, with coal for St. Thomas.

Schr. Black Sea, Cole, New-Bedford 19 hours, in ballast to Funcke & Meincke. Was towed to this City by steamer Dawn.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Marshall, Chichester, Richmond 3 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Mangan, Whalen, Gloucester 36 hours, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Marine, Marinhar, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Nonpareil, Hall, Cornwallis, N. S., 8 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Ninetta, Taylor, Elizabethport, with coal for East Greenwich.

Schr. Eldad, Conrad, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Johnson, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. S. B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford, for Albany.
Schr. D. S. Mershon, Allen, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.
Schr. E. H. Hubbard, Stocking, Portland, with stone.
Schr. M. Monson, Jr., Brewster, Providence 24 hours.
Schr. J. E. Bowley, Smith, Provincetown, with fish.
Schr. Palladium, Reilly, New-London, for Albany.
Schr. John C. Calhoun, West, Boston for Albany.
Schr. Brazos, Risley, Portland 2 ds., with stone.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River 2 ds.
Schr. Undine, Risley, Portland 2 ds., with stone.
Schr. Ellen Barnes, Dightman, Fall River 2 ds.
Schr. O. K., Wagner, New-Haven, for Albany.
Schr. Convert, Boult, Fall River, for Albany.
Schr. Gassabeas, Cole, Port Ewen, for Boston.
Schr. Dresden, Chase, Port Ewen, for Boston.
Schr. Elizabeth, Mayo, Cape Cod, with fish.
Schr. Gorilla, Baker, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Emeline, Nickerson, Providence 2 ds.
Schr. Fannie Hazard, Davis, Hartford 2 ds.
Schr. Horizon, Jarvis, New-London 2 ds.
Schr. Glidd, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Galota, Lovell, Boston for Albany.
Schr. Almira, Hart, East Greenwich 2 ds.

SAILED—Steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk. Ships Highlander, for Liverpool; John J. Boyd, for Liverpool.

WIND—During the day, N. N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 14—Arr. steamships South Carolina, from Charleston; B. De Ford, from Baltimore; bark E. Churchill, from Matanzas.

Off Highland Light, steamship P. Sprague, from Philadelphia, for Boston, with loss of rudder; assistance has been sent her; bark Florence, from Cronstadt.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 14—Arr. Russian bark India, Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—A survey has been held on the steamship Granada by order of the Captain, which recommended that she be sold at auction, which was done on the 18th, and realized $9,400.

HONOLULU, Oct. 1.—The American propeller Kliaccea met with a serious accident, at Lahania on the 26th, having, on the morning of that date, ran on the reef, where she lay for about 10 hours. So far as can be ascertained, she has lost a considerable portion of her shoeing, and has also sustained damage to her bilge, by rolling on the rocks. She will have to be hove out for repairs, the cost of which is estimated at from $800 to $1,000. She still continues light, and there is no appearance of having strained, or receiving any injury to her frame. (Both by letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

IMPORTANT TO LIVERY STABLE, AND HOTEL-KEEPERS, AND OTHERS.—A respectable, steady, middle-aged man, who is well-acquainted with the best and most economical method to manage horses, as also with the diseases to which they are subject, who can drive either a pair or four in-hand, and is strictly sober, with satisfactory references, wishes to obtain a situation as foreman or to drive for a respectable establishment; would have no objection to the country. Address DRIVER, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

NO. 2 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—A fine suite of rooms to rent on the first floor, furnished or unfurnished, at the Madison Park House, corner Broadway. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 130 Madison-st. Can be seen for two days.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—A SUITE OF front rooms for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen; also the basement, for an office, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

WET NURSE.—A STRONG AND HEALTHY woman with an abundant supply of milk, wants a situation. Can be seen at her late employer's, between 9 and 12 A. M., No. 313 West 23d-st.

BOY WANTED—IN A RETAIL HARDWARE store, in the lower part of the City, one 14 or 15 years old, who resides with his parents. Address T. I., Box No. 173 *Times* Office, giving age, residence, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it, naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther, and giv me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness, and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

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The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

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